



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, 6s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank (two lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVII., No. 16 (Series No. 1603).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

	PAGE		PAGE
American Letter	64	New Companies and Com-	40
Births	60	pany News	
British Pharmaceutical		Observations and Reflec-	47
Conference	38	tions	
Business Changes	38	Oils, Fats, and Waxes of	53
Colonial and Foreign		the B.P.	
News	38	Personalities	60
Coming Events .. <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Pharmaceutical Society	45
Correspondence	66	of Great Britain	
Deaths	60	Pharmaceutical Society	42
Editorial Articles:		of Ireland	
Nine Months' Foreign		Pharmaceutical Types ...	68
Trade	48	Poisonings	56
"Chronicles of Phar-		Retrospect	68
macy"	49	Reviews	59
Customs and Excise ...	49	Scientific Progress	46
B.P. Fats	50	Scots News	36
The Advance in Tur-		South African News	65
pentine	51	Trade-marks Applied For	40
Notes	52	Trade Notes	41
English and Welsh News	34	Trade Report	61
Festivities	58	William the Porter	40
French News	37	Winter Session of Che-	
Gazette	39	mists' Associations:	
India and the East	37	Newport, Stockport,	
Information Department	46	Tunbridge Wells,	
Irish News	35	Grimsbury, Scar-	
Legal Reports	39	borough, Portsmouth,	
London Drug Statistics ...	64	Irish C.A.A., Black-	
Marriages	60	pool, Optical Soc.,	
		Newcastle	57
		C.A.A., Thames Valley	58

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1911."

for the advertising sections can be guaranteed insertion if received after

OCTOBER 29.

Communicate your wishes without further delay, and you will greatly assist The Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

An unusual examination prescription is the subject of a query on p. 67.

"Tabloid" has been added to the "Oxford English Dictionary" (p. 47).

Salad-dressing has become seasonable again. See the formulæ on pp. 66-7.

The Minor candidate is depicted on p. 68, and more Minor considerations are printed on p. 66.

The export and import trade of the United Kingdom has this year beaten all records. See the article on p. 48.

Medicine stamps and licences showed a diminished revenue in Great Britain during the past financial year. See p. 50.

Forty pounds is the cost to the Pharmaceutical Society of each student who passes the Minor or Major. So says a correspondent (p. 66).

Englishmen drink only half the amount of spirits they did ten years ago, Irishmen and Scotsmen also drink less, but the latter still twice as much as Englishmen. The Customs and Excise report gives the statistics (p. 50).

Messrs. E. W. Lucas and F. C. J. Bird have prepared for the B.P. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy new monographs on the oils, fats, and waxes. These will be found on p. 53, and a discussion upon them on p. 44.

"The Chronicles of Pharmacy," by the late Mr. A. C. Wootton, has been published this week in two volumes. It was intended by the author to do for medicinal preparations what "Pharmacographia" did for drugs (p. 49).

The Week's News.

The biggest cocaine seizure on record is reported from India, a medical man and sea-captain being convicted (p. 37).

Mr. John Smith has worked out the number and distribution of agri-horticultural poison-licences in Ireland. The figures are on p. 36.

The London County Council propose to spend 30,000*l.* on building a school of technical optics in connection with the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell (p. 52).

Sir W. J. Baxter has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Mr. D. M. Watson Vice-President. The Council discussed the question of recognising Irish technical schools (p. 42).

Mr. George S. Woolley, speaking at Manchester on Wednesday evening, criticised the Pharmaceutical Society, and said it should not become a second Scotland Yard. He wonders what has come over the London members (p. 58).

Trade and Market Matters.

A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony has interviewed the Controller of Customs in regard to the duty on ether (p. 65).

The turpentine-market has been in a critical condition for some time past, and there seems little prospect of lower prices this year, for reasons outlined in an editorial article on p. 51.

The Board of Trade returns for the nine months ending September are remarkably good, the feature being that out of a gain of forty-one millions sterling in exports, thirty-six millions was in manufactured goods alone (p. 48).

This has been a dull week on the markets so far as drugs are concerned, but the demand for chemicals continues good. The few changes include an advance in soda tart., pulv. seidlitz, milk-sugar, copper sulphate, and ammonia sulphate. Glucose, mercurials, and shellac are cheaper (p. 61).

FORMULAS FOR REMEDIES.

We propose to reserve space in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1911, for formulas of remedies which our subscribers desire to bring within the exemption from stamp-duty extended to known, admitted, and approved remedies. The *C. & D. Diary* was the first publication recognised by the Revenue authorities for the purpose of exemption (July 20, 1903). Each formula sent to us for printing should be written on a piece of paper by itself, the quantities being in apothecaries' signs, and the shop stamp or label of the sender should be placed on the back.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor: please mark the items.

Brevities.

The Bradford Corporation's special Conditioning House Sub-committee have decided to accede to the application of the chemist and analyst employed at the Conditioning House for an increase in salary from 40s. to 45s. per week.

The Bradford Corporation's Markets and Fairs Committee have agreed with Messrs. Thompson & Capper, homeopathic chemists, 31 Darley Street (premises owned by the Corporation), to put in a new shop-front at an estimated cost of 75l.

Sixty candidates for the Spectacle-makers' Company's optical diploma have entered for the examinations, which will begin at the St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on November 1, at 9 A.M., and be continued on the four following days.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations held at the Hôtel Métropole, London, on October 7, a motion by Alderman Cohen, of Liverpool, disapproving the provisions of the Shops (No. 2) Bill as to a compulsory half-holiday was defeated.

The West Ward of the Leeds Infirmary was gutted on the morning of October 7 in consequence of an outbreak of fire which originated from an overheated beam. Some exciting scenes were witnessed during the rescue of the sixty children in the ward. The damage is estimated at 10,000l.

The next Chemists' Ball will be held on Wednesday, January 18, 1911, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alan Francis, 22 to 30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N., will be glad to receive as soon as possible the names of gentlemen willing to act in the capacity of stewards.

The Liverpool City Council on October 5 approved of the report of the Finance Committee, which recommends that the members of Parliament for the city be asked to oppose the Shops (No. 2) Bill, since compulsory closing is inapplicable in Liverpool. An amendment that the Council approves of the Bill was lost by 54 votes to 24.

During the inquiry held on October 7 into the death of Ellen Jones (47), of New Mills, Stockport, who died from pulmonary hæmorrhage, it was stated that deceased had been attended by a medical practitioner, but during the week previous to her death had insisted upon seeing "her own doctor—Dr. Howard," i.e., David Howard, herbalist, who gave evidence. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

The statement of accounts of the Middleton and Tonge Industrial Society, Ltd., for the half-year ended July 9 shows that the dispensing department, which was opened about eighteen months ago, cost 2,160l., and its present nominal value is 1,974l. The stock during the half-year averaged about 330l., while sales totalled 488l. 6s. 1d., at a cost of 122l. 18s. 7d. for distributive expenses (at the rate of 5s. 0½d. in the pound), leaving a profit of 65l. 3s. 10d. (at the rate of 2s. 8d. in the pound). The general dividend paid was 3s. in the pound.

Window-dressing Competitions.

Messrs. Walker & Harris, chemists, Sun Street, Canterbury, were very highly commended for a display of elastic stockings and medical sundries in connection with the local Shopping Festival held last week.

During the Reading "shopping week," which opened on October 10, chemists figured prominently among the competitors. Mr. R. A. Norris, of 35 King's Road, was awarded the third prize; Messrs. May & Mackay, of Gun Street, were highly commended; and Mr. G. B. Osborne, of Broad Street, was also commended for his display.

Mr. D. T. Evans, chemist and druggist, 30 Harbour Street, Ramsgate, was awarded a first prize for a display of lavender-water, and also two certificates of merit for other sections of the window during the Shopping Week at Ramsgate, which closed on October 8. Mr. Evans also secured a third prize in the "Novelties" section for an electrically-worked model displaying the use of "Euthymol" tooth-paste. The display was arranged by Mr.

Akeroyd, the resident manager. The Timothy White Co., Ltd., the only other chemists competing, were awarded a certificate of merit.

Many chemists entered into the spirit of the competitions held during the Cheltenham Shopping Festival of last week, showing much skill in tasteful arrangement of their goods, the illumination of their windows, and the decoration of their shop-fronts. In "Things to Use" class the prize was awarded to Messrs. Lloyd & King, chemists, of 109 High Street, for a pretty display of their "Navita" toilet-preparations. The chief considerations of the judge in making his awards were the selling-power of the window, and its artistic arrangement and harmonious colour-scheme, coupled with detail in display. On all these heads the judge informs us that the winners showed consummate skill, having fully grasped the purport of the display. Mr. E. Creighton, of The Promenade, competed with another beautifully arranged window-display. Boots, Ltd., also made a brave show, while the County Drug Co., 389 High Street, competed in this class, as well as in the "Most Novel Window" class.

Dispensing and Medical Supplies.

The Fareham Guardians have arranged with a local firm of chemists for a supply of diphtheria antitoxin when required. The Barnstaple Rural District Council have made a similar arrangement with Mr. W. J. Shepperd, chemist and druggist, Barnstaple, who also keeps a supply for the Town Council.

The Isle of Wight Guardians have delegated to a committee the recommendation of the medical officer to allow a Shanklin chemist to dispense his prescriptions to the poor. The cost is said to be from 30s. to 40s. a year, but the Guardians consider that the matter must be fully considered as it would create a precedent for other districts.

Metropolitan Asylum Board's Drugs.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board at its meeting on October 8 approved without dissent or discussion, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board, the procedure outlined in a report presented by the Contract Committee relative to the invitation of tenders for the supply of drugs and similar preparations. The Committee stated that arising from the Local Government Board's letter of January 3, 1910, they had carefully considered what arrangements for the supply of drugs would best meet the managers' medical requirements, while at the same time being financially advantageous to the managers, and meeting the views expressed by the Local Government Board in their letter above-mentioned. They had had the advice of the medical officer for general purposes on the subject, together with expert information on various points, and as a result they considered that the best course, so far as could be foreseen at present, would be to follow the procedure set forth in brief below:

(i) To adopt a list of drugs in general use in the managers' institutions—such list to be prepared by the medical officer for general purposes;

(ii) To invite tenders in the form of net prices for each of the drugs included in the aforesaid list from, say, four selected drug-firms of recognised standing;

(iii) To invite those firms at the same time to quote rates of discount from their published price-list of drugs, pills, and preparations not included in the list referred to in paragraph (i).

The managers had already adopted in principle, so far as regards the drug list, the proposals set forth above.

Insects and Disease.

The Earl of Cromer will preside over a meeting of the Entomological Research Committee, which was recently appointed by the Earl of Crewe, and which will be held at the Colonial Office on October 27. The object of the committee is to further the study of economic entomology with special reference to Africa and the relationship existing between certain insects and the propagation of disease in animals and man, and the similar relation between insects and economic plants. At the forthcoming meeting a report will be submitted as to the progress which has been made by the scientific investigators who are acting on behalf of the committee in various parts of tropical Africa, and also as to the scheduling of certain insects, which has been undertaken by the special representative of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Birmingham Notes.

Vacancies for lady dispensers are announced at the Monument Road Dispensary and at the Women's Hospital.

An epidemic of scarlet-fever in a working-class suburb of the city has created a big demand for disinfectants and prophylactics, carbolic acid taking precedence among the former and camphor among the latter.

The pamphlet called "A Curious Codex" is finding its way into the hands of managers of large co-operative and grocers' stores, being transmitted through the post, with no indication of its origin. Several have been distributed in the city and suburbs. The recipients are asking the reason why.

The King's Heath branch of Messrs. Hedges & Son had last Saturday a crowd of sightseers, who were inspecting the object-lesson on quinine-wine, which formed the window-display. This included some attractive-looking oranges, several 4-oz. bottles of Howards' quinine, and a huge bottle of clear and bright orange-wine, backed up by a display of the bottled wine.

Very interesting are the facts in reference to local pharmacists who have forsaken their original profession for other spheres of labour. Not a few are medical men, while one directs a huge "universal-provider" business. Another is a large milk-distributor, and a pharmacist directs operations at a leather-tanning establishment. Cider-making and brewing are other trades to which chemists have successfully transferred their efforts.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Essex County analyst finds that all the drug samples taken during last quarter, with the exception of one adulterated sample of medicine, were up to the B.P. standard of strength and quality.

The following samples were taken for analysis in the City of London during the nine weeks ending September 17: Mercury ointment, 2; prescriptions, 3; liniment of camphor, 1; mustard, 3. All were genuine.

Contracts.

Burnley Guardians.—Hartleys', Burnley, for drugs.

Blean Rural District Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Indian Government Medical Service.—N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., for corks.

Solihull Union.—Mr. G. F. Winfield, chemist, Solihull, for the supply of drugs.

Helston (Cornwall) Guardians.—Mr. J. B. Martin, chemist, Helston, for drugs.

Swindon and Highworth Guardians.—Green & Co., chemists, Swindon, for chemists' goods.

Wirral Guardians.—Mr. J. G. Lee, chemist and druggist, High Street, Neston, for drugs and medical appliances.

Ludlow Guardians.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, pharmacist, Ludlow, for cod-liver oil and emulsion; Mr. Brown, Ph.C., Ludlow, for quinine.

Prestwich Guardians.—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester, for the supply of drugs, etc., to the infirmary at Blackley.

Alverstoke (Hants) Union.—W. B. Smith & Sons, for Sanitas powder at 15s. 9d. per cwt., and carbolic powder at 17s. 9d. per cwt.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—North British Rubber Co., Ltd., for 3,000 yards of waterproof sheeting at estimated value of 770l.

Isleworth Union.—T. Wallis & Co., Ltd., for meat-extract at 266l. 5s.; Platt's Stores, Ltd., Hounslow, for disinfectants at 102l. 1s. 8d.

London County Council.—Commonwealth Optical Co. (S. & B. Wolinski), for the annual supply of spectacles. The estimated value of the contract is 15l.

Worcester Guardians.—Mr. A. J. R. Swanson, Mr. H. J. Aubrey, Mr. C. A. Steward, and Mr. Braithwaite, appointed chemists for various districts for six months.

Nottingham Notes.

The lady dispenser at the Nottingham Children's Hospital and a lady friend captured an intruder at their residence, 350 Mansfield Road, Nottingham, shortly after midnight on October 4. The local Magistrates on

October 11 sentenced the man to two months' imprisonment for being on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose.

The great Goose Fair is once more a thing of the past, and will no doubt have left the seeds of future business for pharmacists behind it. This is less to be wondered at when we hear that confetti which had been used was gathered up and resold by unscrupulous hawkers, and certainly colds and sore throats are very prevalent.

The local Pharmaceutical Association has made another attempt to render itself more generally useful by engaging a room at the George Hotel, in which the regular meetings will be held. The room will also be at the disposal of the members one Wednesday night in each month from 8 till 11 P.M., when there will be an informal meeting for friendly greeting and chat.

In the Courts.

At the Sheffield Quarter Sessions on October 5, Robert Stanley Farrer (23), described as a chemist, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for buying nine gross boxes of boot-polish, value 3l. 3s., with intent to defraud.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 11, an errand-boy employed by Mr. R. McClumpha, pharmaceutical chemist, 372 Westgate Road, was bound over on a charge of stealing perfume from his employer. Mr. McClumpha said he had missed from stock perfume valued at between 25l. and 30l.

At Lincoln on October 6, Herbert Roger Hiley, described as a chemist, but whose name is not on the current Register of Chemists and Druggists, pleaded guilty to embezzling 1l. 1s., the moneys of his employer, Mr. David Wark, Ph.C., 370 High Street, Lincoln. Accused, who had been discharged about a fortnight ago for intemperance and gambling, had receipted a bill for the above amount, but had repeatedly told his master that the money had not been paid. Defendant, in a written statement, said Mr. Wark was a good master and he was thoroughly ashamed of himself, adding that whatever punishment was imposed he intended to repay Mr. Wark. He asked the Magistrates to take into consideration his twenty-eight years' exemplary character. Defendant was bound over under the First Offenders' Act in the sum of 5l.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Personal.

Sir W. J. Baxter, J.P., the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society, is head of a firm of chemists in Coleraine, co. Derry, and his name is a household word in three counties by reason of the prominent part he has taken in public affairs. Born in 1845 in County Antrim, he was educated at Ballymena Academy and Carmichael College, Dublin, and has been in business in the north-west all his life. He is principal of W. J. Baxter, Ltd., chemists, Coleraine, and Baxter, Ltd., Ballymoney. He is an ex-chairman of the Coleraine Urban Council and a member of various local boards; President of the Young Men's Christian Institute, Coleraine, and President of the Derry County and City Liberal Association. He was knighted in 1907. Last January he unsuccessfully contested North Antrim as a Liberal. Sir William is a magistrate for County Derry, and was married in 1892 to Miss Mary Wallace, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Coleraine. They have three daughters.

Mr. D. Mitchell Watson, the new Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, is still on the bright side of forty. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. R. Simpson & Co., 16 Henry Street, Dublin, and was afterwards an assistant with Mr. W. N. Allen, 48 Henry Street, and with Messrs. Hayes & Co., Dublin. He passed the Licence examination in 1894, when he had just reached his majority, and nine years ago bought the old-established business of Messrs. Whitby & Co., at 61 South Great Georges Street, Dublin, where he has given special attention to developing the agricultural and horticultural side of the business. Mr. Watson was elected a member of the Council in 1905, and

has been of special service to Irish pharmacy through his expert knowledge of the agri-horticultural poisons question. He gave evidence before the Joint Committee which considered the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of 1908, and those who heard it will recall how he confounded the anti-chemist party. Mr. Watson has been frequently seen at the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and remains a bachelor. Portraits of the president and vice-president are given in the report beginning on p. 580.

Pharmaceutical Examiners.

The announcement is made in the Supplement that the Irish Pharmaceutical Council is to fill three vacant Examinerships at the November meeting. The retiring Examiners are: Dr. A. J. Barnes, M.P.S.I., of Dublin; Dr. E. W. Allsom, M.P.S.I., of Cork; and Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.I., of Belfast. Their retirement is due to regulation, limiting an Examiner's term of office to five years.

Poison-licences' Statistics.

The following is a statement of the number of licences issued in Ireland under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, up to September 1910, and to which reference was made by Mr. John Smith, who presided at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:

County or City	No. of Licences	No. of Sheep	No. of Shops carried on by Pharmaceutical Chemists, Druggists, etc.
Antrim	2	96,717	30
Armagh	3	21,894	21
Belfast City	5	—	104
Carlow	18	75,369	11
Cavan	6	18,450	20
Clare	13	104,947	12
Cork	—	251,717	36
Cork City	7	—	12
Donegal	9	187,565	10
Down	2	98,271	39
Dublin	4	57,834	17
Dublin City	10	—	79
Fermanagh	—	7,681	8
Galway	117	597,087	14
Kerry	5	118,065	11
Kildare	19	125,092	18
Kilkenny	—	87,806	12
King's County	14	78,356	9
Leitrim	0*	14,904	7
Limerick	12	41,806	7
Limerick City	0	—	7
Londonderry	4†	68,280	36
Longford	8	28,130	5
Louth	1	43,855	15
Mayo	39	319,500	16
Meath	8	216,105	13
Monaghan	1	13,748	20
Queen's County	11	58,264	13
Roscommon	15	172,227	14
Sligo	1	66,620	7
Tipperary	27	202,529	31
Tyrone	10	62,565	21
Waterford	3	56,028	9
Westmeath	21	116,321	19
Wexford	28	151,221	21
Wicklow	19	190,359	20

* Three licences issued in 1909 were not renewed.

† Fifteen in Londonderry City.

Statistics regarding the number of licences issued in Cork, Fermanagh, and Kilkenny have not been obtainable.

A Dispenser's Appointment.

The appointment of Mr. A. W. Young as temporary dispenser to the Sligo dispensary district has been objected to by the Local Government Board. Mr. Young is an assistant in the compounding department of Mr. H. Boyers, Ph.C., Sligo. Mr. Young has replied to the Local Government Board objections that he has acted on previous occasions as dispenser with the sanction of the Local Government Board, and to the satisfaction of the

medical officers of the Sligo dispensary districts. Though employed by Mr. Boyers, the drug-contractor, he was not aware that there was the slightest irregularity in applying for the position in question, and he had no interest, direct or indirect, in the profits derived from the medicine contracts. As the Guardians appointed him to act for the moderate payment of 30s. a week, he assumed the Guardians were satisfied that he had previously discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner. As, however, he did not wish to occupy a position which would expose him to adverse criticism he would willingly defer to any view which the Local Government Board may express as to acting in a similar capacity in future.

Brevities.

Mr. H. Nightingale, registered druggist, has opened a shop at Upper Clanbrassil Street, Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Mr. Harry Carter Draper, of Messrs. Bewley & Draper, Ltd., wholesale chemists and druggists, Mary Street, Dublin, has been elected a member of the Central Council of the Dublin Citizens' Association.

The Local Government Board for Ireland has extended time within which payment of 11l. 0s. 5d. may be made by Cavan Guardians to Sumner & Co., Liverpool, for medicines supplied in December 1909.

The National Telephone Co. has declined to give the telephonic connection to the new city analyst's office in Belfast on the same terms as the other Corporation telephones, on the ground that the analyst was not a full-time officer.

According to a report published by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, the total value of chemicals, drugs, fertilisers, and dye-stuffs imported in 1909 is estimated at 1,123,147l., as compared with 1,202,403l. in 1908. In the case of drugs and chemicals, goods of this class are frequently sent in small consignments, and the figures submitted are in all probability considerably lower than the actual quantities and values imported.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Dundee.

The Blackcroft Drug-store, Dundee, which has been closed for some time, is to be reopened shortly by Mr. D. Maxwell Jamieson.

Premises in Arbroath Road, near Baxter Park, have been fixed upon for a new East-end pharmacy. It is expected to be opened about Martinmas term.

Edinburgh.

Business is a little better now with the advent of colder weather. Disinfectants, especially camphor in lockets, have been going well during the last few days, presumably on account of a number of cases of scarlet fever, etc., amongst school children.

Professor Wallace, who has just returned from a lengthy tour in the Far East, in a lecture on rubber cultivation, delivered in Edinburgh University on October 6, said it was estimated that something like 18,000 tons of rubber were produced within twelve months in the Malay States and Ceylon. Para rubber was infinitely superior to any other kind. That produced in the Malay States was not so good as it might be, because the planters used acid to coagulate the latex instead of imitating the Brazilian method of smoke coagulation.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Roderick Macrae, chemist and druggist, Newton Stewart, has sold his business there to Mr. Mackinnon, chemist and druggist. Mr. Macrae is going to London.

Mr. Seivwright, chemist, manager of Messrs. Frazer & Green's Belmont Street branch, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Lambie, chemist, Nithsdale Road, Pollokshields.

Mr. W. P. Anderson, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party in Glasgow, is an old chemists' assistant, and was some years with the late Mr. John McMillan, St. George's Cross, Glasgow.

The Glasgow public are being educated to recognise the title "pharmacist." The new title is to be seen on nearly

all private business premises and in several cases in conjunction with "chemist"—e.g., T. R. Jones, chemist and pharmacist.

Last Tuesday evening Miss Dunlop, a former pupil of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, held an "At Home" at 379 St. Vincent Street, to celebrate her recent success in the Minor examination. Among the guests were past and present pupils of Mr. Lothian's school, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MARIANI WINE.—In the annual report on the French National Library (Printed Books Department), the Librarian, alluding to the principal gifts of books, says: "The collection of notices, autographs, original drawings, water-colours, portraits, etc., collected by M. Mariani, and given by him last November, deserves special mention. It comprises twenty-two volumes, bound in full morocco by Meunier, and richly lined in tooled leather." These are the original of the interesting portraits, autographs, etc., of contemporary celebrities published by M. Mariani, the French pharmacist, as advertisements for his well-known wine.

AN EFFECT OF CARBOYS.—La Ferté Milon is about to inaugurate a statue of Racine as a lad. The curious point is that the town already boasts one statue of the great tragedy-writer, by David d'Anger, but it has always been unpopular and is considered to be unfortunately placed, and, as a local critic says, it is situated "between the banks of the river Ourcq and a pharmacist. At night the pharmacy carboys project their bluish and greenish rays on the marble statue, and make the passer-by smile and the graceless scoff. And Racine's compatriots, like the tragedian himself, cannot support railleury." It would appear simple to change the position of a statue, but the reflection from the carboys has evidently given the statue a bad name, and, as it cannot be hung like the proverbial dog, it is to be replaced by a new one.

ANALYSIS OF NAVAL STORES.—M. Cheron, the ever-active Under-Secretary of the Marine, has signed a decree which some naval pharmacists are inclined to criticise. With a view to securing more prompt and uniform analyses of naval stores, this decree provides for partial reorganisation of the chemical analysis laboratories. Article 4 places the arsenal laboratories under the managership of the Directors of Sanitary Service. What, ask the pharmacists, does a doctor know about analyses? Why not make the head pharmacist paramount and responsible? Article 5 provides that the laboratories shall be under the direction of naval pharmacists, but states that a later decree will determine the position of pharmacists. What will this "later decree" be? Knowing that no pharmacist sits in the Administrative Section—an advisory body including surgeons, commissaries, engineers, etc.—the naval pharmacists fear that their interests will be little considered, and would prefer to see the Admiralty "leave well alone," as far as may be.

MILITARY FORMULÆ.—The 1890 edition of the "Pharmaceutical Formulæ for French Military Hospitals" has been revised according to the new Codex, and brought up to date by a special committee. This body, nominated by the Military Government of Paris, comprised four army surgeons and seven army pharmacists, the Surgeon Inspector-General acting as chairman, and the Pharmaceutical Inspector-General as vice-president. The work has been rapidly completed. The first volume (Medicaments) has just appeared, and the second (Analysis) is in preparation. A 450-page octavo, the first volume contains an alphabetical list of medicaments, with their characteristics, composition, and methods of (purity) analysis; 58 new items appear in place of as many obsolete substances omitted; hypodermic and antiseptic solutions, serums, etc., figure, and a special chapter is devoted to sterilisation. Notices on the pharmaceutical service in army hospitals, the poison and antidotes cupboards, etc., are also given.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

OPIUM IN CEYLON.—September 30 has been fixed as the date on which all persons licensed to sell opium in Ceylon, whether by wholesale or by retail, must make declarations of the amount of opium in their possession, custody, or control. The necessary forms can be obtained from the Government Agent.

COCAINE AND MORPHINE SEIZED.—On September 5 the officers of the Singapore Government Monopolies Department seized 143 oz. cocaine and 290 oz. morphine, found in chests of tea which were being loaded into a sampan from the s.s. *Glenogle*. Two Chinamen, Lin Hu Bi and Hu Su, were arrested in connection with the seizure on the charge of being in possession of more than twelve official doses of morphine. They were released on bail of \$10,000.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS BILL.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore on September 2, the Attorney-General moved the first reading of the amended Deleterious Drugs Bill, and said the subject was one which had been for some time before the Council. The measure (see *C. & D.*, September 24, p. 70) was required owing to the increase of the drug-habit in the Straits Settlements, and the Bill aimed at restricting the use of such drugs as cocaine and others similarly injurious. The Hon. Dr. Gilmore Ellis seconded, and the first reading of the Bill was agreed to.

OPIUM-SMUGGLING.—The Chinese Press, in connection with chandu seizure at Singapore on board the *Hang Moh* (*C. & D.*, September 17, p. 434), has been calling attention to the "gross injustice" involved in punishing the owner and captain of the vessel, instead of the actual offenders, who, they contend, the man who turned informer would have some knowledge. An editorial article in the Shanghai "Leading Light" concludes: "The ship-owner and shipmaster have too long been held responsible for offences against the law over which they had no control, and the time has come when an effort should be made to lift the burden from the shoulders of the innocent and fix it where it belongs."

"FAMORA" v. "FARINA."—Judgment was delivered at Colombo on September 5 in the action by Messrs. John Gosnell & Co., of London, against one Sivaprakasan, trading as Tambyipilly & Co., in Keyzer Street, Pettah. The facts of the case have already been given in the *C. & D.* Plaintiffs alleged that Farina soap was sold by the defendant in boxes resembling Famora soap-boxes, and claimed an injunction and damages. The Judge, after reviewing the law of the matter, concluded that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment as prayed for, with costs. He ordered the soap-boxes, packets, wrappers, and labels to be delivered up by defendant to plaintiffs for cancellation of the devices and words, the defendant to pay the plaintiffs the amount found due on the accounting.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.—Captain R. A. Harrison, formerly in the employ of the Madras Government, and Dr. Fonseca, L.M. and S. of the Bombay University, and consulting physician to Beynon & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, were charged at Bombay with selling 317 oz. cocaine without a licence. The hearing lasted several days, and in the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate set forth the facts of the case, which are that Mr. S. D. Smith, assistant collector of Excise, Bombay, was informed of the existence of a powerful gang of wholesale smugglers of cocaine, consisting of European ships' officers and medical men. Quite a number of Excise men were engaged in the investigation, and after three months' efforts the accused persons were caught in the act of selling 317 oz. for Rs. 6,615. This is the biggest cocaine seizure on record in India, and the Magistrate sentenced the first accused to six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default a further period of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He also convicted the second accused, and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default a further period of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Colonial and Foreign News.

POISONED WINE.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of October 9 contains the following telegram from Budapest: "In consequence of the sudden death of two persons after partaking of a medicinal wine obtained in a local pharmacy, the police instituted an investigation into the circumstances, which led to the discovery that 800 bottles of this medicinal wine in that pharmacy were found to contain strychnine, the quantity being sufficient to kill 5,000 persons. An exhaustive inquiry is being made."

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.—According to the "Daily Chronicle" the directorate of five which controlled the destinies of the Republican party during the revolution established temporary headquarters at the pharmacy of Senhor Ferreira, in the Rua Garrett, beneath the offices of a Monarchist newspaper. The pharmacy was closed, but the "Chronicle's" correspondent (Mr. M. H. Donohoe), being in possession of the password, obtained instant admission, and proceeded to interview the new Republican Ministry.

[A pharmacist who is familiar with Portugal writes: "Doctors take a considerable part in affairs in Portugal, and the pharmacists and other professional classes take their share, most others being either too uneducated or, much the same thing, too lazy. That indeed is the trouble with Portugal—intellectual as well as economic bankruptcy; not moral bankruptcy, for the Portuguese are a people of character and, under a good lead, industrious. All the wonderful rubber development is due to them, and of course the great wealth of their people in South America is a considerable asset; but other capital than theirs is reaping the best of the harvest there, just as at home the wine-trade is practically a British monopoly."]

PHARMACY IN RUSSIA.—Recently published statistics show that to supply the medicinal wants of a population of about 150 millions there were at the beginning of 1910 only 4,536 pharmacies in Russia, of which 3,922 are in European and 614 in Asiatic Russia. Of the total, 2,768 were ordinary pharmacies, 1,640 village pharmacies, 28 homeopathic pharmacies, and 100 were branches. The largest number of pharmacies is in the Baltic provinces, followed by Poland, while in the Government of Yakutsk, with its million and a half square miles and a population of a quarter of a million, there is only one pharmacy. The registered pharmaceutical personnel numbered 4,532, of whom 47 held the degree of magister, 3,308 were qualified pharmacists, and 1,177 assistants. Only 80 per cent. of the pharmacies in European Russia are owned by pharmacists of various grades, and of the remainder 76 are owned by medical men or their wives, 11 by dentists, 20 by midwives and surgeons, 8 by engineers, 7 by advocates, 75 by noblemen, 134 by tradesmen, 9 by peasants, 2 by teachers, 2 by policemen, 2 by widows of ministers, 1 by a student, 13 by the Red Cross Society, 164 by the Government, 35 by the municipal authorities, and the remainder belong to factories, medical and pharmaceutical associations, and different societies.

PHARMACY IN SERBIA.—The present fight round the future of pharmacy in Serbia savours in many respects of the somewhat violent political history of that country. It was proposed some time ago by the Government to elaborate a new pharmacy law, and the matter was referred to the Medical Association, which appointed a commission of three physicians, who have prepared a Pharmacy Bill which has raised a storm of protest throughout the entire pharmaceutical profession of Serbia. The Bill proposes that private ownership of pharmacies should be superseded by State proprietorship. This would be effected by a simple process—viz., pharmacies at present worked as concessions, or which have been purchased by the present owners from a former concessionaire, will revert to the State on the expiration of the concession. Private pharmacies would be bought up by the State, the price to be regulated by a commission. The owner, according to this arrangement, would be powerless even to protest against the finding of this commission, and would have to accept whatever price they deemed adequate. Former owners, upon their pharmacies passing to the State, would, if they chose, become State officials at 120*l.* a year, increasing to 200*l.* after fifteen years' service, 240*l.* after twenty years' service, and

at the end of thirty years' service they might retire on a full pension. The pharmacists have resolved to submit another proposal elaborated by the Pharmaceutical Society and to ask the Government to consider it at the forthcoming meeting of the Sanitary Council, when the physicians' proposal will be discussed. This pharmaceutical draft aims at the introduction of the purely concession system of pharmacy, as existing in Austria and elsewhere. Not only should, according to this proposal, every pharmacy subscribe to at least one professional journal, but the time spent by a pharmacist on the staff of a professional journal is to rank equal to work in a pharmacy when applying for a concession.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 5. Mr. N. H. Martin (Vice-President) in the chair. There were also present: Professor Greenish, Messrs. E. M. Holmes, T. H. W. Idris, C. Symes, Edmund White, and T. A. White (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. F. H. Alcock, W. A. Bell, T. O. Barlow (Local Secretary for Portsmouth), F. W. Gamble, and E. F. Harrison, Mr. J. C. Umney (Treasurer), Messrs. E. Saville Peck and H. Finnemore (Hon. General Secretaries). A letter was read from Mr. Hearn tendering his resignation as Assistant Secretary; in accepting it Mr. Hearn was thanked for his past services, and regret was expressed that he should have had to resign, owing to his residing out of London.

THE PORTSMOUTH MEETING.—Mr. T. O. Barlow (Hon. Local Secretary for Portsmouth) informally laid before the Committee several suggestions for the programme of the annual meeting at Portsmouth in 1911, the date of which was provisionally fixed for Monday, July 24.

ALTERATION OF RULES.—A sub-committee was appointed to consider and report upon the method to be adopted for carrying into effect the resolution passed at the annual meeting at Cambridge, concerning the extension of Rule I, to include the "practice" of pharmacy; the following to form the Sub-Committee: Messrs. W. F. Wells (President), H. Finnemore, F. W. Gamble, E. F. Harrison, E. S. Peck, J. F. Tocher, and J. C. Umney.

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE was appointed as follows: Messrs. H. Finnemore, F. W. Gamble, H. G. Greenish, E. F. Harrison, E. M. Holmes, W. A. H. Naylor, Edmund White, and J. C. Umney.

NEW MEMBERS.—The following were elected: Messrs. Jas. Attenborough, Melton Mowbray; E. Creswell, London; J. W. Cooper, Bedford, Cape Colony; J. W. Douglas, London; J. Evans, Cambridge; F. Hocking, B.Sc., London; F. Sharvill, Staines.

The following officials of the International Congress of Pharmacy were elected Hon. Members of the Conference: M. A. Derneville and M. O. Kusnick (Presidents), M. V. Haazen (Vice-President), Dr. A. Schamelhout (General Secretary).

Business Changes.

DAMAR'S PURE DRUG CO. have opened at 416 Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E.

MR. A. WHITELAW, chemist and druggist, 3 Cross, Cupar-Fife, is removing to 19 Crossgate there.

MR. F. A. BOYS, chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. A. J. Horton at St. James' Road, Croydon.

MR. E. O. BATES, pharmacist, has acquired the business of Mr. W. E. Longstaff at 72 Norbury Road, Thornton Heath.

MR. W. H. COLE, chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. H. Handford, chemist and druggist, at 105 High Street, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

MR. W. FURNESS, pharmacist, has sold the business which he has conducted at 195 Blackburn Road, Accrington, for over twenty years to Mr. J. C. Hall, chemist and druggist, of Talbot Square, Blackpool, who will continue both businesses.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Doctor's Drug-account.—In the City of London Court on October 7, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 11s. 11d. against Dr. Henry A. Ehrlich, 89 Dawes Road, Fulham, for drugs supplied four years ago. Plaintiffs' representative stated that defendant, who had been in practice for some years, and paid about 36l. a year rent, took no notice of their applications for payment. Judge Rentoul, K.C., ordered payment in two monthly instalments, and said that if the defendant did not pay he would have to be committed.

National Cash Registers.—In the Court of Appeal, London, on October 12, the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Buckley, and Kennedy had before them the case of Laurie v. the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., as to which Mr. J. R. Randolph, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked leave to extend the time to give notice of appeal against a judgment of Mr. Justice Hamilton at Liverpool (see *C. & D.*, 1910, I., 841), who stated at the conclusion of plaintiff's evidence that there was no case to go to the jury, and entered judgment on the claim and counterclaim for the defendants.—Mr. McColl, K.C., appeared for the company, and said the order requested would inflict hardships on his clients.—The Lord Chancellor thought leave to appeal ought to be granted upon terms. Part of what Mr. McColl asked should be granted, and the costs of the appeal as distinct from any subsequent proceedings would be freed from the order made as to costs in this case. The other members of the Court concurred.

Suing Country Tradesmen in London.—In the City of London Court on October 6, the Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., 34 Mark Lane, E.C., sued Mr. John Williams, Llwyn-gwen, Llansadwrn, Llanwrda, Carmarthen, for 13s. 6d. for meal supplied. Defendant wrote to the Court to say that he was not liable for the amount. All he had to do with the matter was to fetch the meal from the station to his house as haulier for Sydney Davies, the person who ordered the goods, and who had already used a portion of them. The plaintiffs' invoice, which he enclosed, was made out to Sydney Davies. Judge Rentoul, K.C., said it appeared to him nothing short of monstrous to sue the defendant in London. How was the defendant sued there? Plaintiffs said that the order was taken by their local agent at Carmarthen. Judge Rentoul thought it would be neither fairness nor justice to allow the defendant to be sued in that court. He remitted the case to the Carmarthen County Court, where the defendant could be heard without travelling to London over a 13s. 6d. dispute.

Pharmacy Act.

SALE OF XL-ALL INSECTICIDE.

At the Eastbourne County Court, before Judge Scully, on October 6, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society sued Miss Lower to recover a penalty of 5l. for selling poison. Mr. W. H. Burt appeared for the Society, and Mr. E. T. Wellstead (Newhaven) defended.

Mr. Burt stated that the proceedings were taken under Section 15 of the 1868 Act. They alleged that defendant had sold a poison without being a person licensed to do so. An inspector from plaintiffs' Society visited the premises of Kenward & Co., florists and seedsmen, High Street, Lewes, and saw defendant, who he understood was an assistant. He asked for a bottle of XL-All insecticide, which was supplied. It contained nicotine sufficient to poison seventy persons.

George Waldock, the inspector, who gave evidence, in reply to Mr. Wellstead, said that Miss Lower gave him a receipt, but it was not signed by her. Witness signed the poison-book, but he did not think the entry was made. The address he gave was not correct. He could not swear that Miss Lower was not licensed.

Mr. H. Moon, clerk to the Society, produced the official register of chemists and druggist. He could not find Miss Lower's name in the register. He could not swear that Miss Lower was licensed.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., stated that the bottle contained 70 grains of nicotine; 1 grain was a poisonous dose.

Mr. Wellstead claimed that the person who carried on the business was the proprietor, Mr. John Charles Kenward, who was licensed to sell poisons of this nature.

His Honour and Mr. Wellstead were arguing the law, when the solicitor observed: If your Honour is against me on the law I must rely on the facts. (Laughter.)

Miss Lower stated that she was an assistant to Mr. Kenward. She saw the liquid supplied to Mr. Waldock, but witness was not the person who served him. This was the only sale of XL-All insecticide during the whole year because they recommended another.

Mr. Burt inquired who served the liquid. Mr. Wellstead objected, but his Honour overruled the objection.

Miss Lower then said that Miss Violet Gurney, another assistant, served the liquid. Witness served some spinach-seed.

Miss Gurney was called and swore that the receipt was not in Miss Lower's writing, neither was the entry in the poison-book. In cross-examination witness said she was the person Mr. Waldock asked for the poison.

Mr. Waldock, recalled, said that he was still positive that it was Miss Lower who served him with the liquid. She went to the back of the shop for it.

Miss Gurney remarked that the XL-All insecticide was kept above the counter; no poison was kept at the back of the shop.

His Honour observed that Waldock had no personal interest to serve, and he must believe his evidence. Although Miss Lower was not the person who profited by the sale, she was the person who conducted the sale and came within the purview of the Act. Judgment would be given with costs on Scale A.

IMPROPER LABELLING.

At the same Court and the same time Mr. A. F. Smith, ironmonger, Hailsham, was sued by the Society to recover a 5l. penalty for selling a bottle of Hayward's Eureka-tine not labelled with his name and address. The bottle contained 300 poisonous doses of nicotine.—Mr. Waldock stated that he purchased the bottle, which had the maker's name and address and also "Poison" on it, but had not Mr. Smith's name on it.—Defendant said that he was always very careful with the poisons, and he had one assistant who always put labels bearing his name around the bottle and also on a box in which the bottle was contained. When Mr. Waldock called witness was not at home.—Frank Head, an assistant to Mr. Smith, said that he took the bottle from the stock and sold it straight away over the counter. It was supposed to be labelled before it was put into stock; but he could not swear if it was done on this occasion.—His Honour: I am sorry for you Mr. Smith. Little mistakes occur occasionally, and I must find against you.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

EVANS, F. H., and JACK, A., physicians, etc., Lewisham Road and High Street, Lewisham, under the style of Evans & Jack.

MOORE, J., and HUNT, H. W., physicians, Enfield, under the style of Drs. Moore & Hunt.

TUGWOOD, R. G., and WILTON, S. L., manufacturers and vendors of disinfectants, Fenchurch Street, E.C., and Shadwell, E., under the style of Tugwood & Wilton.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

FALCONAR, WILLIAM ERNEST, late Hastings, now Hammersmith Road, London, W., physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

NAYLOR, EDWARD ALFRED, Oxtou, Birkenhead, late Tranmere, Birkenhead, chemist.

BAGDAD EXPORTS.—Among the exports in 1909 were the following, the figures in parentheses representing those for 1908: Apricot-kernels, 97 bags (57); colocynth, 52 packages (290); cumin-seed, 219 bags (14); drugs and medicines, 599 packages (1,080); fennel-seed, 465 bags (25); galbanum, 126 bags (41); galls, 6,667 bags (6,832); "gum," 640 bags (298); tragacanth, 3,866 cases and bags (4,954); liquorice, 7,195 bales (770); opium, 1,141 cases (796); quince-seed, 71 bags (62); salep, 121 bags (92).

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

FERTILISERS, LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 10,000*l.* R.O., 50 Essex Street, Dublin.

SIROLIN CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colourmen, etc., to acquire the business carried on by N. M. Richards as the Sirolin Co. The first subscribers are J. M. Richards, J. M. Richards, Jun., N. Richards, and P. E. Richards, all of 45 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

CENTRAL DRUG-STORES (BARGOED), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist, etc., carried on by T. J. Lloyd at 7 Hanbury Road, Bargoed, Glam., as the Central Drug-stores. The first subscribers and directors are T. J. Lloyd, 7 Hanbury Road, Bargoed, drug-store proprietor; D. W. Richards, Bryndri House, Mountain Ash, accountant; and P. Phillips, 5 Brynawlw, Tonynpandy, check-weigher.

POWELL & SCHOLEFIELD, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, chemists, druggists, drysalers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at Queensland Street and Cardwell Street, Liverpool, as Powell & Scholefield, and to adopt an agreement with H. E. Scholefield, who is permanent governing director, subject to holding 500 of the shares allotted to him under purchase agreement, with 500*l.* per annum as remuneration. R.O., 38 Queensland Street, Liverpool.

Company News.

KERSAL VALE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. J. W. Hirst, 28 Queen Street, Manchester.

PORCHERINE, LTD.—The accounts for the year 1909 show that after deducting the debit balance of 32*l.* brought forward, there remains a credit to profit and loss of 80*l.*

BENGER'S FOOD.—The directors announce an interim dividend for the half-year ended September 30 on the ordinary shares at the rate of 9*d.* per share, free of income-tax.

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS, LTD.—At the annual general meeting of the shareholders recently held the accounts for the financial year were presented and passed, and a dividend of 7½ per cent. was agreed to.

W. S. GREAVES, LTD.—In voluntary liquidation. A meeting of the creditors of this company of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, Ironville, Derbyshire, will be held at the George Hotel, Alfreton, on October 20, at 3 p.m. Liquidators, Mr. Wm. Brining, C.A., Chesterfield, and Mr. Melville Watson, Alfreton.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The directors have resolved, after adding a further sum of 95*l.* to the depreciation account, to declare a dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30, making 10 per cent. for the year. The amount carried forward is 24,884*l.*

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Mark Cooper, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on September 21, 1910, of debentures dated April 24, 1907, securing in the aggregate 1,000*l.*, has been filed.

General Kaputinc Syndicate, Ltd.—Mortgage on land and premises at Newton, Manchester, dated September 17, 1910, to secure 1,000*l.* and 4 per cent. interest. Holder: W. S. Ansell, Lytham, Lancs.

Damar's Pure Drug Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 2,000*l.* debentures, created September 26, 1910, of which 1,000*l.* is now issued. Property charged: The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

J. Savage & Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated September 30, 1910, to secure 400*l.* Charged on land, with premises thereon, 953 Leeds Road and 124 Thornbury Drive, Bradford. Holders: Bradford Third Equitable Benefit Building Society, 48 Market Street, Bradford.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 28, 1910.)

"BUSCH," with label device including prism surrounded by semicircle with radiating lines; for optical and photographic apparatus (8). By Emil Busch Optical Co., 35 Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 324,488.

"GLUCON"; for diabetic bread and biscuits (42). By R. O. Bischof & Brooke, 35 Brooke Street, Holborn, London, E.C. 325,132.

"CASTOLS"; for food-substances (42). By T. Kerfoot, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 325,404.

"LACTADE"; for an aerated beverage (44). By Idris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W. 326,054.

"ALABASTER CANDLES," and label device; for candles (47). By Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., 31 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 324,085.

Label device showing woman's figure and Cupid holding mirror, surrounded by roses; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Rumazone Co., Star Buildings, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 324,662.

"JU-JU" and "MADONNA"; for perfumed toilet-soaps (48). By Gerard Bros., Ltd., The Soap-works, New Basford, Nottingham. 326,400/1.

"GRIPOLIN"; for a toilet-preparation for the hands (48). By A. C. Barton, 29 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 325,301.

"DELITOL"; for perfumed olive-oil soap (48). By W. J. Hall, 283 Moss Lane East, Manchester. 326,047.

"LAVETTE"; for perfumed soap enclosed in tinfoil (48). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 326,335.

William the Porter.

His Philosophisings as recorded by Bruce Logan.

XV.

"NAY! Nay! I'm not idling t' time away, I just be looking at T' CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and surely ye couldn't call that wasting time."

"Ay, I was just a-reading this discussion—'Is the Minor worth the Trouble?'"

"And what do I think of it? Well, that be a peculiar sort o' question to ask a man like me."

"But then they do say as t' outsiders see most o' t' inside; so I'll just tell ye."

"I think as t' Minor is worth trouble. Ay, and t' expense, too, to any man as is in t' business."

"Not that I am thinking of t' condition of trade, though I have pretty strong ideas on that point, too."

"I was just thinking of it like this: if a man passes his Minor he allus has a good living in his hands."

"Ye sec that becomes a certainty, and it's a terr'ble nice thing to know as ye can allus earn a pound or two a week if things turn bad."

"Bless me! They talk a lot about insurance in these days, but I just tell ye as t' Minor is t' finest form of insurance as any young chemist can think of."

"Ay, and when ye think of it that way, it be terr'ble cheap. Just let them fellows think of that afore they decide not to enter for t' examination."

"Ay, I know as a Minor man has to work if he wants a pound or two a week, but he can allus get that work, and ye can't expect too much."

"Try an' buy one o' them life annuities, and then ye'll learn that difference in t' price between that and t' Minor 'll allow for a bit o' labour."

HECTINE, the soda salt of benzosulphone-*p*-aminophenyl-arsenic acid, is used in the treatment of syphilis. It is less toxic than atoxyl.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have been awarded the gold medal (highest award) for their exhibit at the International Shooting and Field Sports Exhibition, Vienna.

MR. J. T. AINSLIE WALKER, F.C.S., has written an instructive pamphlet entitled "Infection and Disinfection, with a Note on Cyllin and its Preparations." Those interested can obtain copies on application to Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Cannon Street, London, E.C.

A LITTLE BROCHURE, entitled "Cookery Recipes, or Tasty Dishes prepared with the 'Winged Lion' Brand Sweet Herbs," is now being included in every 1d. packet of culinary herbs issued by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd. Supplies for counter distribution can be obtained on application to 60 Artillery Lane, London, E.

HARRIET META'S GOLD-MEDAL HAIR TONIC.—The Tokalon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 143 Great Portland Street, London, W., give particulars in the advertisement pages of this issue of their advertising scheme, in which chemists are asked to co-operate and benefit thereby. The company invite correspondence from retailers in regard to the matter.

MESSRS. ARTHUR H. COX & Co., LTD., of Brighton, have been singularly fortunate with the publicity given by the newspaper Press to their Formarose tablets, as a sheaf of cuttings beside us testifies. But the firm were unfortunate in being unable to keep up with the demand for the tablets. Writing to us on October 12 they say: "Although for the moment we are entirely out of stock of Formarose tablets, we trust we shall be able to meet the demand by Saturday next, as we are now making arrangements to do this."

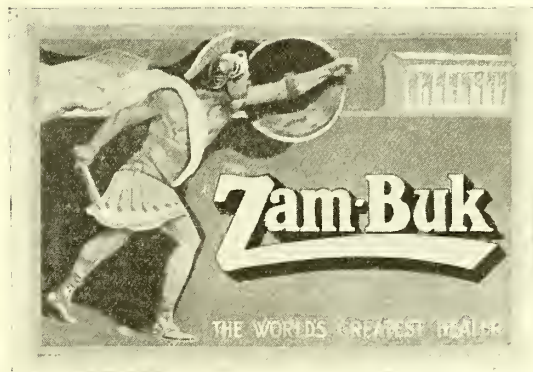
RAPID BUILDING.—"The Times" told the other day how an addition has been made in record time to the Savoy Hotel, but Messrs. Ingram & Royle, Ltd., are doing something even better on the opposite side of the river, just facing the end of Northumberland Avenue, where Messrs. Johnson, of Wandsworth Common, are pulling down and entirely rebuilding Bangor Wharf for the mineral-water firm. The new premises, quay, warehouses, offices, stabling, etc., in steel and concrete, must be ready by the end of this month, in order that Messrs. Ingram & Royle, Ltd., may unload their barges there and store the mineral waters for business during the coming winter.

MARTINDALE'S PRICE-LIST.—Part I. of the quarterly wholesale price-list of William Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., which deals with general chemicals and galenicals, is now ready. It has been brought up to date in accordance with the new edition of the "Extra Pharmacopoeia," and partakes of the comprehensive character of that work. The list covers such a wide range of pharmaceutical products as to make it a *sine qua non* among chemists' catalogues. The new preparations for which prices are listed include "Phenoloid" and thymol disinfectants, formagules, solubes and sterules for ionic medication. Stearettes and stearpills for intestinal medication include, among many others, a "Tri-lactine" preparation. Cremor-sicc (desiccating creams) are available in over thirty combinations. Glyl and syl flavourings, "Cicatricine," tuberculin tests (von Pirquet and Moro), are included among the numerous new items in the list on the back cover of the catalogue, which also contains a complete list of Wimpole vaccines. Chemists who have not had a copy of the catalogue can obtain one on applying by postcard.

COOK'S CHRISTMAS TOILET SPECIALITIES.—The advent of Christmas has given us the opportunity of looking over the popular lines of Christmas toilet articles packed by the Soap-specialists, Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E. These range from 4s. to 26s. per doz., and are particularly adapted for the chemist's trade where inexpensive, novel, and useful presents are required. For the younger generation there are the "Pets" box of mixed soaps and perfumes, soap "Teddy Bears," and little "Big Men" in soap at 7s. 6d. per doz. boxes, each containing a dozen tablets, or 4s. per doz. in smaller boxes of half dozen each. These are eminently suited for putting on Christmas

trees and in stockings. For the grown-ups there are visitors' tablets, a neat assorted line in four-tablet glove-boxes, at 4s. per doz., or "Season's Greetings," five tablets similarly packed, at 4s. 6d. per doz., while the "Golden Gleam" box contains six oval tablets costing 9s. per doz. boxes. Highly elegant and slightly more expensive soaps are "Savon Violette de Nice," "Alicia," "Cassandra," and "Violet Scented Oatmeal," at 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s. 6d., and 8s. respectively per doz. three-tablet boxes. Another variation is the "Throne" box, containing two tablets of soap and a 6d. bottle of perfume to sell at 1s. The "Riviera" is a similar line, both being daintily packed and good value at 9s. per doz. The "Throne" casket (for lady) and the "Solace" casket (for gentleman) cost 1s. 10d. each. The former contains soap, perfume, smelling-salts, toilet-powder, and tooth-powder in "Throne" series, and the latter shaving-stick, shaving-papers, brilliantine, eau de quinine, and face-powder. The "Violet Oatmeal" casket, which is especially well got up, is similar to the "Throne" series, but contains two tablets of soap, and costs 2s. 2d. For further particulars and as regards special discounts allowed prior to December, write to the Soap-specialists at the above address.

MESSRS. C. E. FULFORD, LTD., Greek Street, Leeds, have submitted to us specimens of the showcards to which reference was made in a recent issue of the *C. & D.* The one we here reproduce is a beautiful example of lithographic work, executed in colours and finished with an agreeable glaze. It measures 16 in. by 11 in., and is mounted so as to stand on the showcase in easel style, or it may be hung up. The monochrome print gives but a slight idea of the elegance of the card. For "Zambuk" also the company have prepared a series of lithographs to fit the corners of the window-pane. Each measures 19 in. deep by the same wide, and is so shaped that four



of them form a frame with an oval window-space left clear in the centre. Each picture shows a different use for "Zam-Buk." In the first a carpenter who has injured his wrist is getting "Zambuk" for it; the second shows a cook scalded with boiling-water; the third a little boy having his bruised head anointed with "Zambuk," and the fourth depicts the treatment of a hockey-player's sprained knee. For "Peps" there is a stand-up winter scene in three pieces which draw out to perspective. In the foreground of this a fur-clad, smiling lassie goes ahead with a packet of "Peps." She is in front of an aged couple, who, with many others, have just left a brilliantly lighted building to encounter a snowstorm, which suggests that they will all need the "Peps" which the old couple carry with them. The scene sparkles with frost. Any retailer can get these showcards by writing to Messrs. Fulford at the above address.

SOAP IN CHINA.—The imports into Hankow last year comprised 282,037 doz. of fancy and toilet soaps, averaging 6½d. per doz., also 10,154 cwt. bar soap, valued at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Apart from soaps for the use of the considerable foreign community, the fancy and toilet soaps are mainly of French and German manufacture, although Japanese articles of similar appearance and lower price also appear in the native shops.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, October 5, Mr. John Smith (the outgoing President) presiding. There were also present Sir William J. Baxter (Coleraine), Dr. J. A. Walsh (Dublin), Dr. Charles J. B. Dunlop (Dublin), Messrs. W. F. Wells (Dublin), J. Burnett (Kingstown), John Edgar Connor, J.P. (Newry), William Doig (Belfast), Henry V. Goldon (Birr), William J. Hardy (Belfast), William Jamison (Belfast), James Michie (Blackrock), Thomas N. Moffitt (Belfast), James Tate (Belfast), David M. Watson (Dublin), and Joseph Henry Bowden (Dublin).

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that he had received a telegram from Mr. Blair, of Cork, stating that he was unavoidably detained, and asking him to apologise for his absence. Since the last meeting of the Council one of the members of the Council (Dr. Dunlop) had met with a bereavement by the death of his father, and he was sure that it was the wish of the members that they should pass a vote of condolence with Dr. Dunlop.—Sir WILLIAM J. BAXTER seconded, and the vote was adopted in silence.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. SMITH said the first item on the agenda was the election of officers, which included the election of President. He felt that on an occasion such as this, when laying down the keys of office, he should also be in a position to lay down the badge of office. He threw out the suggestion to some of their friends who might take the hint and supply the omission. (Laughter and applause.) He was glad that there had been no badge during his period of office. He attended a meeting of pharmacists and others some time ago, and he was asked by one of the company, "Who is that gentleman with the chain around his neck?" "Oh!" he replied, "that is the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." And the gentleman went over and looked at the badge to see if he could discover in it anything connected with pharmacy, and he found that it was



SIR W. J. BAXTER.

a very artistic piece of work. They could also have made in connection with the Irish Society a very artistic badge, and he hoped that was a feature of the future. On laying down the keys of office it was his privilege to propose as his successor a name he thought they would all heartily and unanimously agree to, and that was the name of their distinguished colleague Sir William J. Baxter. (Applause.) Sir William Baxter had been for a great number of years a member of that Council. He thought it was some twenty-two years since he first joined the Council, and during all those years he had been a very active and a very constant attendant at the meetings of the Council, and had taken a great interest in the work of the Society. Sir William had always upheld the dignity of their profession; he was a typical Northern representative, and he was not only connected with pharmacy in a very prominent way, but he was also identified with the public affairs of the county in which he resided, and for several years had been Chairman of the Coleraine Urban District Council. It would be presumptuous on his (Mr. Smith's) part to enlarge on Sir William Baxter's qualifications for the office of President; he was sure they were all agreed that they were beyond question, and he had much pleasure in proposing that he should be elected President for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Mr. WM. JAMISON, in seconding, said he might claim the privilege of having known Sir William Baxter longer than most of those present. He remembered him as a little boy; he had found him a capable and courteous businessman, and he was sure that he would fill any office to which he might be elected with the dignity that it required. (Hear, hear.) Sir William's friendship to him when he was a young man he could never forget. Sir William had an amiable disposition, which was calculated to charm all those with whom he came in contact. He seconded the nomination of Sir William Baxter as their President for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

No other candidate was proposed, and Sir William James-Baxter was unanimously elected.

Sir WILLIAM J. BAXTER, having taken the chair, said he highly appreciated the very marked honour which they had just conferred upon him with such spontaneity and such unanimity. He could assure them that he regarded this, "the blue ribbon" of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, one of the highest honours that could be placed in his hands by their pharmaceutical friends. The honour was enhanced by the very kind and generous way in which Mr. Smith had proposed it, by the kindly words with which his old friend Mr. Jamison had seen right to second it, and also by the warmth and cordiality with which the motion had been received by them all. It was further enhanced by the circumstance of the distance which he resided from Dublin, the central place of meeting, as had been referred to by Mr. Smith. That fact had led him, of course, very naturally not to seek this honour which they had so kindly placed in his hands. The colleague whom he understood they proposed to give him, whose ability he had often admired, and whose interest in the Society had been constant since he joined the board, would, with the assistance of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wells and the other ex-Presidents who resided in Dublin, make his duties very light indeed. He accepted with great pleasure, therefore, the honour which they had just conferred upon him. He thought they ought, as a Council, congratulate themselves on this, that while he, by their kindness, held the blue ribbon of pharmacy in Ireland, Mr. Wells, an ex-President, held "the blue ribbon of pharmacy" in the United Kingdom. (Applause.) In their name he offered Mr. Wells their warmest congratulations. He was sure that the energy and dignity which Mr. Wells had always displayed in connection with their Council would be retained in that higher sphere to which their English and Scottish brethren, with their Irish colleagues, had seen fit to elect him. He felt, also, that the honour and dignity of their British Pharmaceutical Conference would be upheld in a manner worthy of Mr. Wells and worthy of the Society which had elected him on two previous occasions as its President. The policy which they had hitherto adopted as a Council had been a broad-minded policy. While preserving the interests of their pharmaceutical chemists as a body, and preserving their professional qualifications, they at the same time encouraged those who were associated with them—the registered druggists—and they encouraged their apprentices to take the higher branches of learning in connection with their Society, to get full qualifications for licences, and thus strengthen the bonds between one section of chemists and the other. He was glad to find that they had such men as Mr. Jamison and Mr. Doig and others on their Council. He was sure that the interests of the druggists would not suffer in any way by the policy of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, but rather would be helped forward to an educational standing worthy of the profession which they belonged to. Sir William then referred to past Presidents of the Society, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, the retiring President, of whom he spoke in words of the utmost cordiality.

Mr. WELLS seconded. He said no member of the Council knew better than Dr. Walsh and himself the amount of work that Mr. Smith had done. He had had a busy time over the parliamentary work, he had thrown himself into

it and had done it well. During the three years that he had occupied the chair the membership of the Society had increased, and now, when he was giving up the chair, the Society was even in a better condition than when he was first elected President.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH, in returning thanks, said the work was sometimes onerous and perhaps somewhat difficult to undertake when one had business to attend to. He was ready to confess, at all events, that he looked back with pleasure on the past three years—pleasure in the first place that he had been privileged to preside over such a distinguished company of pharmacists as assembled at that table from month to month, and also pleasure in the friendships which he had made in connection with these Council-meetings. Instead of showing any lack of interest in the affairs of the Society or its work, he would certainly do his best to maintain that interest, and for the good of the Society and the profession. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. TATE moved that Mr. David M. Watson be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. He did not know of any person more suitable to make the blend of North and South more palatable to their members. It had been already stated that their President would be somewhat at a disadvantage during his term of office owing to the distance at which he resided from Dublin, and he could have no better right-hand man in the chair of the Vice-President than Mr. Watson.



MR. D. M. WATSON.

Dr. WALSH seconded the motion. It was

known to all of them, he said, that with the exception of Mr. Wells, there was no member of the Society who had a greater grasp of pharmacy law and of the working of the Society than Mr. Watson. (Hear, hear.) He had, therefore, very great pleasure in seconding that he be elected Vice-President for the coming year. (Applause.)

Mr. Watson was unanimously elected, and thanked his colleagues.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

The following were agreed to :

Mr. George D. Beggs re-elected as *Treasurer*.

Mr. J. H. Bowden and Mr. Thos. Batt as *Auditors*.

Law Committee.—Messrs. Thos. Batt, George D. Beggs, Richard Blair, Charles J. B. Dunlop, Thomas N. Moffitt, James Tate, James A. Walsh, Wm. F. Wells, John Smith, and W. J. Hardy.

Committee to Inspect Candidates' Certificates.—Messrs. Thos. Batt, G. D. Beggs, J. A. Walsh, W. F. Wells, and John Smith.

General Purposes Committee.—Messrs. John Smith, G. D. Beggs, J. H. Bowden, Charles J. B. Dunlop, Thos. Batt, W. J. Hardy, James Michie, and James A. Walsh.

School Committee.—Messrs. G. D. Beggs, J. H. Bowden, W. J. Hardy, Jas. Michie, T. N. Moffitt, Jas. Tate, J. A. Walsh, and John Smith.

To Examine Declarations, etc., of Registered Druggist Candidates.—Messrs. Thos. Batt, Wm. Doig, Wm. Jamison, W. F. Wells, and John Smith.

The President and Vice-President are *ex officio* members of committees.

HONG KONG PHARMACY ORDINANCE.

Mr. Ferrall (Registrar) submitted a letter from the Colonial Office transmitting copy of an ordinance passed by the Legislature of Hong Kong to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance of 1903, and inviting the observations of the Council thereon.—The communication was referred to the Law Committee, who were authorised to reply to it.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE COURSES.

The Registrar submitted a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Irish Technical Instruction Association

forwarding a copy of the following resolution passed at the Technical Congress held in Sligo in July 1910 :

"That this Congress urges upon the Pharmaceutical Society the necessity for extending recognition to those schools where it can be shown that adequate provision is made for the teaching of all or any of the subjects required."

It was decided to take into consideration, together with this letter, letters from the South of England College of Pharmacy, the London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Botany; the Ballymena Municipal Technical School; the Londonderry Municipal Technical School; the Waterford Central Technical Institute; and the Newry Municipal Technical School, applying for recognition of their courses in chemistry, etc.

Mr. CONNOR recalled how this matter had been sprung upon the Council six months ago, and referred to the good work being done by the Technical Schools. The granting of the request would, he considered, encourage technical teaching in pharmaceutical subjects to a very large extent. If the request was not granted the schools would cease to be effective so far as the requirements of the Pharmaceutical Society were concerned, because the students would not take time to study in country districts when they knew that they would have to come to Dublin or Belfast or other centres to take these classes out again. He thought it should meet all the requirements of the Society if a student came to Dublin for examination and satisfied the examiners that he had had a thorough training and was able to answer the questions set on the examination papers. He therefore moved that the request of these schools be granted.

In reply to Mr. Michie, Mr. CONNOR said his motion only referred to the technical schools, not to the English schools.

Mr. WELLS said the Society had power to recognise special schools. Mr. Connor should mention the particular schools he wished recognised in order to place his motion in order.

Mr. CONNOR said he would leave that to the School Committee. He would simply move that the principle of recognising the technical schools should be admitted and that it be left to the School Committee to decide which particular schools should be recognised.

Mr. MICHIE considered that would be rather a heavy onus to throw on the School Committee. In the Council they had members for the different centres, who would be able to throw more light on the eligibility of these schools than the School Committee. The Council would be in a better position to discuss the merits of the various schools than the School Committee.

The PRESIDENT : Have you a technical school in Newry which would fulfil all the conditions?

Mr. CONNOR : Yes, we have. I cannot answer for other schools.

Mr. GOLDON asked if Mr. Connor wanted it stated in a general way that their Society was in sympathy with the technical bodies throughout the country?

Mr. CONNOR : That is my proposal.

Mr. GOLDON : That if a school is up to the standard we will accept it?

The PRESIDENT : It should be up to the standard in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Mr. GOLDON : And that, supposing they satisfy the examiners of the Society, these schools should be accepted?

Mr. CONNOR : That is my view.

Mr. WELLS said the rule was : "And such other approved schools as may from time to time be added to the list by the Council." He took it that they must have the school or schools mentioned. They could not recognise all the schools throughout Ireland without examining each one individually. If a resolution was proposed approving of the schools generally, he would object to it on the ground that some of them were bad.

The PRESIDENT : He wants each school to be examined thoroughly; then a decision to be given as to whether it is fit or not.

Mr. GOLDON : In these circumstances, I beg to second.

Mr. CONNOR : My proposal is that the principle of allowing the technical schools to apply for recognition be admitted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT : There is no rule against it at present. A general resolution of that kind is of no use at all.

Mr. WELLS : You have the Belfast Technical School and the Dublin Technical School. I wish the latter was not on the list.

Mr. SMITH : And Cork.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said what they had to consider was not whether recognition would be a great thing for the technical schools, but whether it would be a great thing for pharmaceutical students. He did not like to take the report as regards the Dublin Technical School as one that applied to all of them. But the Society would have no means of finding out what class the schools were, except in the large centres. The great difficulty in the way of recognition was that the Society could not have, from week to week, that supervision which they could exercise in Dublin. He did not think they should accept these schools generally. The only schools that should be recognised were those which they might be able to supervise. The facilities at present were apparently quite sufficient.

Mr. WELLS said this was a matter which had been considered by the Council from time to time during a long period. The natural wish of every member of the Council was to facilitate young men in every possible way in their power, but they had to see that the teaching was such as they required. Taking it broadly, it would not pay the technical schools in the country to teach students for their examinations. They must remember that the teachers in these schools were not pharmacists. Those technical schools were there to make money; the teacher earned his daily bread, and he wanted to add to it. It was a curious thing that the Society had

NOT A SINGLE APPLICATION FROM STUDENTS

in the country asking them to add any particular school to the list, so as to give students facilities for studying in their own particular town. What the Society wanted to be sure of was that the teaching in the technical school they recognised would be suitable for pharmaceutical students. They knew of the trouble that had taken place in reference to the Dublin Corporation Technical School. It showed that the Council were right when they refused to accept their materia medica certificates. They had no guarantee as to who taught the subjects in any of these technical schools. Would it pay them to get a chemist who would teach them pharmaceutical chemistry and general chemistry? What he approved of was that their students should be encouraged to go to these technical schools and learn general chemistry, which he had no doubt would be well taught; and then, when they had finished their apprenticeship, let them come to the cities—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, or Waterford—where they can get situations. Very few students come to Dublin and give up their business for the time being. What generally happens is that these young men get situations and salaries which enable them to take out the necessary lectures in these cities. Most licensing bodies were now following the plan which had been adopted by Trinity College for so many years—of teaching their own students and only granting diplomas to their own students. The new University required the students to take the lectures for themselves. The Department of Agriculture absolutely refused to recognise their Society's chemistry classes, though they pressed the Society to recognise the classes under their Board. He did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should do it. He was looking at the interests of the students, and he did not think it would pay these schools to give the instruction that was necessary. It was time enough to consider the recognition of a particular school when they had the students in that particular town coming forward and saying that they required it. He had a conversation with a gentleman who was present when this paper, which had been circulated, was read at the Sligo Congress. The resolution was proposed and, he presumed, seconded. It was adopted, he believed, without any discussion, because nobody present knew anything about the subject except the gentleman who proposed the resolution. When he (Mr. Wells) told his friend the Society's side of the question the latter said that there were certainly two sides to it, and that he thought the Society had a good deal of ground for withholding their consent. He was strongly opposed to their adding these schools to their list

at the present time, unless it could be shown that there was really a request for them in the country towns, unless it could be shown that in the case of a particular school there were young men prepared to attend a class for pharmaceutical chemistry, and that the authorities in those places would be prepared to give them the teaching that they required.

The PRESIDENT said it would not be necessary to press Mr. CONNOR's motion, because they already had the right he wished recognised.

Mr. CONNOR moved that the Newry Technical School be added to the list.

Mr. WELLS asked how many young men in Newry would be prepared to attend the classes, and would they be prepared to have a special teacher for pharmaceutical chemistry, materia medica, and botany?

Mr. CONNOR said he had been informed that there were twelve or thirteen pharmaceutical students in Newry, and that if the class was formed they would be prepared to have teachers up to the standard of the Society.

Mr. MICHIE said he thought classes should be recognised when they were properly up to the standard.

Mr. CONNOR suggested that the matter should stand over for a month.

This was agreed to, and no further action was taken on the subject of the applications for recognition.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Reports were received from the Law Committee, the House Committee, the Certificates Committee, and the Declarations Committee, and were adopted.

Mr. Robert Stafford Conyngham, Ph.C., 40 Waterloo Road, Dublin, was elected a member of the Society. Mr. William Haslett, R.D., 8 Sandon Terrace, Ormeau Road, Belfast, was nominated as an associate druggist.

The following were nominated for membership of the Society: Mr. D. A. Dolan, Ph.C., Belgrove, Clontarf, Dublin; Mr. A. Kincaid, Ph.C., Seeharn, Relaghbeg, Kells, co. Meath; Mr. W. J. Mooney, Ph.C., Medical Hall, 37 Park Street, Dundalk; Mr. M. O'Donnell, Ph.C., Ballyruane, Kildimo, co. Limerick; Mr. J. Stack, Ph.C., High Street, Westport; and Mr. R. A. Jones, jun., Ph.C., Warrenpoint.

This was all the public business.

Preliminary Examination.

Percy Richard Walter Shinner, Graiguenamanagh, passed with honours. The following also passed: John Walker, Limerick; William Daly, Belfast; Theobald Edward Frizelle, Rathgar; John Arthur Fretton, New Ross; William Corrie, Belfast; Edward Kelly, Belfast. Eleven candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE first evening meeting of the present session took place at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 12. Although it was a wet evening the attendance was above the average. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), who, somewhat late, called upon Messrs. Bird and Lucas to read their paper on "The Fixed Oils, Fats, and Waxes of the British Pharmacopœia," which embodied the monographs prepared by them for the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy which is assisting in the revision of the British Pharmacopœia (see p. 591). Mr. BIRD first read his comments on the monographs, and then gave an explanation of the various refractometers which are used in taking the refractive indices of oils, this being aided by diagrams and the actual instruments. Mr. Bird was followed by Mr. LUCAS, who commented on the new features of the monographs. The last-named were not read, but each member was supplied with a printed copy.

The discussion was opened by Mr. J. C. UMNEY, who referred to the commercial value of the paper. He remarked that the narrow range of the melting-point of lard would probably eliminate many samples of American

lard which, according to his experience, had a wider range of melting-point. He did not see any statement as to the temperature at which the sp. gr. of solid waxes is taken. It would be advisable to include a test for the presence of nut oil in almond oil; this is not an adulterant that is employed at present, but foreign pressed oil often contains apricot-kernel oil. He hoped the colour reaction for cod-liver oil would not be regarded as a quantitative test, as was attempted in a well-known case. The acidity figure of olive oil has no bearing on the odour of the oil, and does not protect from the pharmaceutical point of view; camphor rather accentuates the odour. The range of melting-point for hard paraffin has been increased, but is this wise? The range in the case of soft paraffin is also wide, while the sp. gr. of liquid paraffin is very wide. The intention in the last-named instance is probably to allow of the use of the higher gravities for petroleum emulsion, and the lower for atomisers.

Mr. BOLTON, referring to the presence of cottonseed oil in lard, said that the authors will probably obtain indications by Halphen's reaction in the case of pigs fed on cottonseed cake. It would not, however, be very intense, and the test might be altered to indicate a standard intensity. He preferred to conduct the test in sealed tubes. Wangborne's test for foreign waxes in beeswax will cause trouble if introduced into the British Pharmacopœia, owing to the practice of using paraffin-wax foundations for the honey-combs. In the test for arachis oil in olive oil, crystals may be obtained with pure oil, but if the oil is again heated the crystals are not obtained a second time. The refractive index for cacao butter should be given; it is a constant that varies very little. In regard to the saponification test, this reads as though the back titration is carried out in the cold, but it is preferable to do this while the liquid is hot and avoid opportunities for the absorption of carbon dioxide. It is important to use neutral alcohol in the determination of free acids. He considered that the dry method of determining unsaponified matter should have been mentioned. When the substance is mixed with sand or salt too low results are never obtained. From what the authors had said it seemed to him that some very useful data would be introduced into the next Pharmacopœia.

Mr. BREWIS, after referring to the value of the paper, said he noticed that a monograph for croton oil was not included. The tests for almond oil are nearly all negative. He had found the average saponification-value of a large number of samples to be 190, and the iodine-value 96 to 99. He did not know whether the free acid was calculated by the authors to oleic acid, but on this basis he had found the lowest to be 0.45 and the highest 2.57, the higher figures being obtained only occasionally. He was glad to see Bieber's test accepted; its value was emphasised by the late Mr. W. C. Allen in a paper read at the London meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The acids should be weighed and the red fuming nitric acid should be that made by the old process. It is important to neutralise the alcohol in the determination of free acids. The best method of making the test solution for iodine-values was to employ iodine trichloride, which can be obtained for this purpose in 10-gram tubes, sufficient for a litre of solution. For weighing small quantities of oil for iodine values he had found it best to use tiny test-tubes of known weight, putting the tube and its contained oil into the iodine solution and breaking the tube—in this way there is no loss of oil.

Mr. HARRISON was glad to note that the authors recognise the B.P. without question as a restricted standard for oils used in medicine, and that it is proposed to insert refractive indices. He noted also that the actual constant was to be given, and not that of an arbitrary scale. The free acid is best expressed as the acid-value exactly parallel with the method of giving the saponification-value. He preferred to use iodine monobromide for the iodine-test solution, separately dissolving iodine and bromine in acetic acid, and after titration mixing in the proper proportion. Would it not be sufficient to give a limit for unsaponifiable matter in the case of lard and spermaceti instead of repeating the test? He noticed that for linseed oil no limit of saponifiable matter is included in the monograph.

Mr. DEANE pointed out that the foundations for bees' honey-combs are not made of paraffin wax but of pure beeswax—at least, in the case of reputable makers. If the wax is not pure there is the liability of the comb breaking down in the heat of the sun.

Mr. SAGE emphasised the fact that the B.P. is actually used as a commercial standard by others than pharmacists. He had been asked, in the case of lard and olive oil rejected for edible purposes, will they pass the B.P.? On this account he thought that the official tests should be such as would ensure in pharmacy the very best products being used, and not the refuse of the market. No suggestions seem to have been made for the inclusion of new oils in the B.P. Such oils as cottonseed, sesame, and arachis would be useful. Cottonseed oil is used by the ton in London hotels, and if good enough for cooking it ought to be of value for making camphorated oil. The acidity of olive oil does not decide the quality of olive oil, the proportion of acid depending upon the season. The saponification-value is wide, but more acidity might be allowed in an oil for making camphorated oil. Cold-drawn castor oil is a household word, but he believed that the majority is steam-pressed, as modern presses are only adapted to deal with the seeds in this way. He uses iodine monobromide for the iodine-test solution, as this saves much time and the solution is stable for ordinary use. The only objection is that one cannot get perfectly constant readings for cod-liver oil. In regard to the determination of unsaponifiable matter he had found it desirable to repeat the saponification, as the ether solution may contain some unsaponifiable matter.

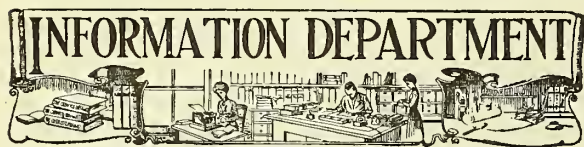
Mr. SHELLEY (the Apothecaries' Co.'s Laboratories) suggested that benzoic acid might be used in place of benzoïn in the preparation of benzoated lard. He had found Tocher's test for sesame oil in olive oil reliable.

Mr. E. W. LUCAS, replying to the discussion, said that perhaps it would not be advisable to limit lard to that produced from the abdomen of the hog. He agreed that a test might be given for nut oil in almond oil. The acid figures are all referred to oleic acid. The range of sp. gr. of the liquid paraffins on the market is great, and it was in consequence thought desirable to give a wide range in the monograph. He was almost afraid to include a test for cottonseed oil in lard, as a reaction is sometimes obtained with pure oil. The beeswax tests would exclude African and Indian waxes. The question of a refractive index for cacao butter had been considered, and it had been suggested that Cadbury's figures 1.443 to 1.45 be adopted. Croton oil is to be omitted from the next Pharmacopœia. It is important to bear in mind the difference between olive oil that "passes the B.P.," and one which "conforms to the B.P." The Committee of Reference had not been asked to suggest additions to the Pharmacopœia, but to revise the characters and tests of existing drugs. The use of benzoic acid in place of benzoïn in preparing benzoated lard is objectionable in cases where potassium iodide is an ingredient—iodine being liable to be liberated. Iodine bromide had not been suggested because it is desirable to limit the test substances, every monograph being made as simple as possible, so that the tests can be carried out by ordinary pharmacists.

Mr. F. C. J. BIRD also replied. He said the arachis-oil test was not Bellière's, but had been adopted from the French Codex. He agreed that the acid-value would be the better way of expressing the acidity. The inclusion of cottonseed oil had been suggested, but it had not been adopted by the General Medical Council, and hence no monograph had been drawn up.

The authors were then accorded a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned to the examination hall for refreshments. Here were exhibited books from the library, a series of plates from Professor Tschirch's book, and chemical apparatus by Messrs. Gallenkamp.

TUBERCULOZYNE.—The "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" says that a proclamation has been issued, to take effect from January 1, 1911, prohibiting the importation of tuberculozyne into Australia. The report states that there is now no local agent or firm importing the goods, but the trade is done from London direct with customers.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries, received since our last issue:

- 58/44. "Protoloids": makers.
- 62/55. "Japanese Drops": supply.
- 62/67. Hawthorn's Plaster: supply.
- 49/70. Eureka Chemical Co.: address.
- 58/43. "Rexall Hair-tonic": supply.
- 62/70. "Bear" brand milk for infants.
- 63/55. Hunt's Soluble Chloride of Lime.
- 63/16. Bunion straps: makers or suppliers.
- 65/1. Menthol cigarettes: wholesale supply.
- 65/16. "Formocresol": particulars or supply.
- 61/55. Address of makers of Serre's "Capuala."
- 61/55. "Australian Corn Paint": proprietors.
- 60/57. Dr. Watson's natural feeder "H.B.M.": makers.
- 65/7. "Creamine" (cream of tartar substitute): makers.
- 55/36. Pallacep's (Dr.) nail-stones.
- 62/67. "Nupledukitt" or "Hupledukitt," a German preparation for filling cracks in horses' hoofs.
- 56/15. Austen's Forest Flower Cologne: British importers.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Acousticon" hearing-apparatus: supply (59/65).
- Aerel wash-cloths: actual makers (56/3).
- "Anticapilla" hair-restorer: maker (62/68).
- "Arheol": maker and London supply (58/37).
- Bromo toilet-paper: makers and London supply (63/9).
- Calcium carbide in 1-cwt. lots: supply (60/44).
- "Chamberlain's Cough-remedy": London supply (59/37).
- Concentrated essence of vinegar: makers (60/7).
- "Crembras": makers and London agents (U.S.A. inquiry) (59/33).
- "Cyona": makers (63/9).
- "Derma" skin-remedy: maker (62/67).
- Dried-milk powder: makers (63/1).
- "English's American Fluid": supply (62/69).
- Entericine: particulars (62/69).
- Eucalyptus-inhalers: supply (62/30).
- Fancy articles for chemists: good-class supply (59/32).
- "Frigiline": makers (52/73).
- Dr. Graves's tooth-powder: makers and London supply (56/55).
- "Grip" cement: makers (49/16).
- Guaiaicol carbonate in 1-oz. cartons: suppliers (58/26).
- "I.C.Y." toilet-preparations: makers (56/15).
- Icykol tonic wine: makers and London supply (55/15).
- Ivory-cased toothpicks, gold-bladed: makers (61/26).
- "Ixidama": proprietors (61/55).
- Jayne's hair-tonic: makers and London supply (58/43).
- Killgerm Co.'s address (61/66).
- Lactic-acid tablets: makers (63/9).
- Lactogol: maker and London agents (59/72).
- Lane, brush-manufacturer: address (60/50).
- Leclerc's pills: proprietors (63/9).
- Little's disinfectants: makers (60/11).
- "Manola": proprietors (55/70) and (63/9).
- Nauheim salts: particulars and supply (56/4).
- Newton Mason's cough-linctus: supply (63/9).
- Oil-soluble chlorophyll: actual makers (U.S.A. inquiry) (59/33).
- "Paracamph": makers and London supply (61/55).
- "Peruna": makers and agents (63/9).
- "Prunoids": makers and London agents (62/3).

- R.S.P.C.A. humane cattle-killers: supply (61/58).
- Rat-virus: makers (57/49).
- Rawson's U.S. Army suspensories: agents (59/38).
- "Saratoga" suspensories: makers and agents (57/29).
- Serre's Capuala: trade-mark (61/55).
- Stockholm tar (brown spirit): suppliers in large quantity (62/37).
- Thaolaxine tablets: makers and agents (54/60).
- Urillac tablets: makers and selling agents (57/21).
- Valentine's meat-juice: makers and London supply (63/9).
- Wilson's sulphur-soap: makers (58/43).

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Essence of Coconut Oil.—Haller and Lassieur have isolated a small amount of odorless volatile substances from ordinary coconut fat ("Comptes Rendus," 1910, 1013). They find that this essence, which may be called an essential oil, contains methyl-heptyl-ketone, methyl-nonyl-ketone, and a small quantity of an optically active aldehyde. They find it to closely resemble ordinary oil of rue (*Ruta graveolens*) in its general characters.

New Constituents of French Lavender Oil.—Elze ("Chemiker Zeitung," 1910, 1029) has isolated two hitherto unrecognised constituents in French oil of lavender. These are the phenol thymol and the aromatic alcohol, nerol. By systematic fractional distillation of a large quantity of lavender oil, a fraction was obtained at 85/100° at 5 mm., which had a specific gravity of 0.916, optical rotation -3°, and esters as linalyl acetate 75.6 per cent. From this fraction thymol and nerol were isolated.

Cantharidin Determination.—Cæsar and Loretz recommend the following method for the determination of cantharidin in cantharides: Fifteen grams of powdered cantharides is placed in an Erlenmeyer flask holding 200 c.c., with 150 grams of chloroform and 2 grams of 25-per-cent. hydrochloric acid and macerated with repeated shakings for twenty-four hours, or gently boiled for an hour under a reflux condenser. The weight must be carefully adjusted if there is any loss through the evaporation of chloroform; 102 grams of the liquid (=10 grams of cantharides) is then filtered through a paper, 15 cm. diameter, into another 200-c.c. Erlenmeyer flask, and the chloroform evaporated at the lowest possible temperature. The residue is then washed by agitation with 10 c.c. of a saturated solution of cantharidin in a mixture of alcohol (30) and petroleum ether (70), and allowed to stand for one hour. The contents of the flask are then filtered through a dry filter 6 cm. in diameter, and the flask rinsed out with repeated quantities of 2 c.c. of the saturated solution of cantharidin (in all about 20 c.c.) till all fatty matter is dissolved. The filter-paper and the flask, which still contains most of the cantharidin, are dried in a desiccator and weighed. The weight of the cantharidin so obtained, multiplied by ten, gives the percentage present.

New Essential Oils.—Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have examined the oil distilled from the wood of *Dacrydium Franklinii*, grown in Victoria, under the name of the "Huan tree." The oil consists largely of methyl-eugenol, and has the following characters: Specific gravity at 15°, 1.0443; optical rotation, +0° 6'; refractive index at 20°, 1.53287; acid-value, 0.9; ester-value, 1.5. An oil distilled in Northern Bengal and in China from *Xanthoxylum alatum*, known as the Chinese wild pepper, has also been examined. The fruit yields 3.7 per cent. of an oil recalling water-fennel in odour. By pressing the distillation a further 0.9 per cent. of a crystalline substance was obtained. The oil, freed as far as possible from the crystalline substance, had the following characters: Specific gravity at 15°, 0.8653; optical rotation, -23° 35'; refractive index at 20°, 1.48131; acid-value, 0.9; ester-value, 10.3; acetyl-ester value, 33.6. The principal constituent of the oil is phellandrene. After several recrystallisations from alcohol, the solid compound was obtained in optically inactive needles or leaflets, melting at 83°. It yields a benzoyl compound melting at 89°, and is probably a phenol or lactone. The oil distilled in Greece and Asia Minor from the flowers of *Thymbra spicata* closely resembles oil of thyme. The plant, grown in Smyrna, has been distilled by Schimmel & Co., and found to yield an essential oil of specific gravity 0.964, optically inactive, of refractive index 1.5067, and containing 66 per cent. of carvacrol. *Alpinia Galanga*, one of the *Zingiberaceæ*, yields an oil of aromatic odour, having a specific gravity 0.985, optical rotation +4° 20', refractive index 1.5164, acid-value 1.8, and ester-value 145.6. It contains pinene, cineol, camphor, and about 40 per cent. of methyl cinnamate.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Policy of the Pharmaceutical Society

in forcing the Curriculum on the trade—as apparently it means to do—is of a piece with its history for the last forty years or more. I am old enough to remember the Society in its youth, when I was one of its registered Students. It was, in seeming, meek and mild enough then, but with the passing of the Act of 1868 a change came over it. I am reminded of a poem of Hood's, suggested by the metamorphosis of the "Thomas Little" of "Little's Poems" into the Thomas Moore of the "Irish Melodies." A boating party is asked by a smiling little gentleman to receive him on board; they do so, and set sail. At first the stranger takes up almost no room, but as the voyage proceeds he swells and swells until he attains to such a prodigious size as threatens to swamp the boat. Asked who and what he is, he replies:

When first I came, my proper name
Was Little, now I'm Moore.

This will serve for an allegory of the Society's past history. For forty years its pretensions have been increasing, its policy becoming more and more burdensome to the trade—harder on the small men, more favourable to those at the top. It is sometimes asked, Why do not the "small men," the trade generally, join it, and reverse its policy? Partly, no doubt, from resentment of past treatment, but mainly, I believe, from sheer hopelessness. They have a profound distrust of "the machine." That the Society's intentions have been good we must, I suppose, admit, having no proof of the contrary, but we all know whither good intentions lead. The persistence of the Society in this highflying policy in the face of all the warnings of every kind that it has received argues nothing less than judicial blindness.

"The Grand Old Man"

of Chemistry, Mr. David Howard, whose weighty and witty address I have just been reading, is about the best living example I know of the value of systematic work and study. It must have come as a bit of a shock for his hearers to be told that he preferred a workman who had not been technically educated! Surely he must have been mistaken to give utterance to such heresy as that the drudgery of the old-fashioned apprenticeship was the only royal road to success! It is not so long ago since we used to hear a very different story from the hyper-curriculumists, who thought, many of them, that apprenticeship was simply another name for cheap labour. Not so, thinks Mr. Howard, whose ripe wisdom and genial homely eloquence compel us, whether we will or no, to accept his delightful paradoxes as gospel truth. To be told that it really does not much matter what we learn so long as we learn it thoroughly, is very different from the commonly accepted ideas of the value of such knowledge, but how true it is, is known to those who have kept an open eye and ear, and a receptive mind. All such, and I hope I am one of them, will return our warmest thanks to Mr. Howard for this inspiring and ennobling address.

"Tomfoolery and Nonsense"

is not what one would expect "three of the biggest chemists in Lancashire" to say about the pet scheme of the Pharmaceutical Council, but Mr. Rymer Young is not likely to have misrepresented these men. It is really very foolhardy of them, for the majesty of the law must be vindicated, and if they persist in their contumacy by refusing to exhibit their "ticket" there is little hope for them once the Council make up their mind

to put down their feet. Who will be the poor down-trodden worms then? I agree with Messrs. White and Peck that the exhibition of a "ticket" is a less onerous burden than would be the periodic visits of a Government inspector sniffing around to find out my old stock, and compelling me to replace it by fresh; but even so, I have some difficulty in seeing the necessity for dragging in the question at all as it had really nothing to do with the Brussels Congress. To some extent I am in sympathy with Mr. Gifford, as it certainly looked like manufacturing an occasion for having a slap at those chemists in this country who prefer to exhibit their Minor certificate rather than pay a guinea a year to the Society.

"Questions of Grammar,"

said one of your correspondents the other week, "are somewhat foreign to your purposes," but they seem to interest your readers, and may therefore be discussed here. The grammatical rules of any language are, of course, deduced from the language itself; and as every living language is continually changing such rules can never be final. The standardisation of English, therefore, for which one of your correspondents looks, is impossible; we cannot standardise a growing tree. It is equally impossible to make a tree—or a language—grow by rule; and, regarded as an art, grammar is of little direct use as a guide to one's own speech, except where usage is not fixed; though, as helping to improve the structure of one language by comparison with that of another, it is often of considerable use. Speaking broadly, we cannot make ourselves good writers, or even correct ones, by the study of grammar; the only way to do this is to familiarise ourselves with the works of good writers. In dealing with rules of grammar we must remember that, as Dr. Sweet says, they have no value except as statements of fact; "whatever is in general use in a language is for that reason grammatically correct." It may possibly be vulgar, but it cannot be ungrammatical, since grammar rests upon usage. This disposes of all the particular points raised by your correspondence; even the adverbial use of "like," to which one of the writers very properly objects, will be grammatical when it becomes general.

The Word "Tabloid,"

which occurs in the recently published double section of the "Oxford English Dictionary," occupies a peculiar position in the language, and deserves a paragraph to itself. Invented by a private firm as a trade-mark for certain of their goods, and as a trade-name still legally restricted to them, it has nevertheless passed into the language in a more or less figurative sense, and bids fair to become, if it has not already become, standard English. I cannot at the moment remember an exactly similar case, though that of the word "laudanum" resembles it in some measure. The Dictionary gives several instances of its transferred use; as, "this presumed tabloid condition of certain flints," from "Natural Science"; "tabloid cork-cells" ("Encyclopædia Britannica"); "tabloid journalism," and "five tabloids of melodrama," from the "Westminster Gazette." It may not be generally known that the word "tablet"—to avoid which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., by a stroke of genius, coined the "fancy word," as the Court of Appeal called it (though strictly speaking it is hardly that)—was used in medicine as early as 1582, and has been in continuous use ever since. Bacon (1626) prescribes "tablets of arsenic" (but not for internal use) as preservatives against the plague; Culpeper, in his translation of Riverius (1655), speaks of "Tablets or Lozenges"; and Harris (1704) says: "Tablets, or solid Electuaries, are much the same with Lozenges."



SANITAS DISINFECTANTS

receive the continued appreciation
of Experts and the Public.

Grand Prix, Buenos Aires, 1910.

**Diploma of Honour for the
"Sanitas" Exhibit, Brussels, 1910.**

**Bronze Medal for "Sanitas-Bactox" at
the Royal Sanitary Institute, Brighton, 1910.**

FRENCH
and all Foreign
**PROPRIETARY
MEDICINES**
can be obtained from
WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.
49, Haymarket, London, S.W.
Price List on Application
Special Export Terms
Foreign Prescriptions
dispensed for
Pharmacists



TOMLINSON & CO.'S

**BUTTER POWDER.
BUTTER COLOUR.
ANNATTO EXTRACT.**

On P.A.T.A.
Seasonable Lines. Good Profits.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd., LINCOLN.

S.V.M. METHYLATED SPIRIT
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.
S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.

"MILK OF MAGNESIA"
(Registered Trade Mark)
(PHILLIPS')

For special terms apply to THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO.,
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
THE CHEMIST'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post, 2/8.
PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS. (7th Edition.) 10/- by Post 10/6
ART OF DISPENSING. (8th Edition.) 550 pages. 6/-, by Post 6/4.
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (5th Edition.) 4/-, by
Post 4/4
DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (3rd Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/8.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

**FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS,
AND SYRUPS.**

CONCENTRATED

Sole Proprietors:

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.

LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Nine Months' Foreign Trade.

THE progress of our foreign-trade boom is again forcibly illustrated by the Board of Trade Returns for September. It will be remembered that 1907 was the most prosperous year ever experienced by British commerce; but the extraordinary expansion which has marked the current year is likely to create a new high-level standard when the final returns for 1910 are issued. During September the imports rose by 2,124,000l., to 51,600,000l.; exports of British goods rose by 4,163,000l., to 36,964,000l.; and re-exports of imported goods rose by 344,000l., to 6,808,000l. These figures make a total gain of 6,631,000l. in our foreign trade in September, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The complete figures for the nine months of 1910 are now available, the movement being as follows: Imports increased by 37,530,000l., to 487,312,000l.; exports of British goods increased by 41,239,000l., to 318,577,000l.; and exports of imported goods increased by 11,063,000l., to 78,441,000l. In the following table we show the gains which have been made month by month in 1910:

	Imports £	Exports of British Goods £
January	+ 2,421,000	+ 6,000,000
February	+ 690,000	+ 3,687,000
March	+ 6,107,000	+ 2,487,000
April	+ 10,382,000	+ 6,334,000
May	+ 10,414,000	+ 4,081,000
June	+ 2,925,000	+ 5,082,000
July	+ 932,000	+ 2,901,000
August	+ 3,619,000	+ 6,524,000
September	+ 2,124,000	+ 4,163,000
	+ 38,600,000	+ 41,239,000

As regards imports, these figures are already well in advance of the boom year of 1907; and on the export side the totals are slightly less than those for the same period of 1907. It need hardly be said that the expansion in imports is of a widespread character, the most striking features of the nine months being the decline of 4,668,000l. in grain and flour, due mostly to lower prices, as the actual quantities received were not much less. Raw cotton declined by 1,900,000l., the imports being almost four million cwt. less. The oil-seeds section shows a gain of 5,928,000l., this being partly attributable to the increasing trade in soya beans; and among the miscellaneous raw materials the high price of rubber is shown by imports valued at 21,404,000l., an increase of almost twelve millions sterling, the quantity rising by only 172,000 cwt. Chemicals are 527,000l. better, the imports being as follows:

	1908 £	1909 £	1910 £
Nine months ...	7,597,416	7,756,315	8,343,874

The outstanding features in this section include the enhanced values of cream of tartar, 222,189l., or 31,250l. more, but the gain in quantity was only 7,900 cwt., actual imports being 60,406 cwt. Other big items include 1,104,000l. for aniline and naphthalene dye-stuffs, 557,100l. for tanning extracts, 599,000l. for "other sorts" of painters' colours,

776,000*l.* for unenumerated drugs, 1,747,000*l.* for unenumerated chemicals, and 133,000*l.* for glycerin. Much larger imports of quinine and quinine salts are recorded—viz., 2,439,225 oz., or 559,000 oz. more—the value being 69,823*l.* Peruvian bark is represented by a mere 30,000*l.*, or 16,700 cwt., these figures being almost stationary.

The export details for the nine months also show the widespread character of our foreign trade. Coal probably makes the worst showing, the shipments being 946,000*l.* more than last year, but almost three millions sterling less than two years ago. Cotton yarns and textiles are up by 8,643,000*l.*; and the iron and steel trades are 4,108,000*l.* better. In short, all the enumerated items (eighteen) in the manufactured-goods category show increased exports by 1,318,000*l.*, including chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, the figures being as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
	£	£	£
January to September ...	12,310,915	12,314,652	13,632,688

Practically every item in this group denotes progress, and we only notice the declines. These include copper sulphate, of which we have exported 38,284 cwt., or 3,918 cwt. less; zinc oxide, 5,000 cwt. less; and anthracene, 1,449,000 lb. less. Carbolic acid shows a considerable expansion, due probably to cholera on the Continent; and certainly no fault can be found with the export medicine trade, the figures recording a gain of 118,380*l.*, the total exports being 1,366,023*l.* (including 41,306*l.* for quinine, the shipments of this item rising from 960,862 oz. to 1,031,669 oz.). Altogether the retrospect denotes that export business continues good, and it is to be hoped that no serious check will occur, now that the year has so far advanced.

"Chronicles of Pharmacy."

THOSE who are archæologically inclined, and all pharmacists who are interested in the history of their calling, will find much valuable information in the "Chronicles of Pharmacy," by the late Mr. A. C. Wootton, which has this week been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., in two handsome volumes, at one guinea. The first volume contains 428 pages, and the second 332 pages, including the index, and there are about seventy illustrations. The following list of the titles of the chapters gives a good idea of the contents and scope of the work:

- I. Myths of Pharmacy.
- II. Pharmacy in the Time of the Pharaohs.
- III. Pharmacy in the Bible.
- IV. The Pharmacy of Hippocrates.
- V. From Hippocrates to Galen.
- VI. Arab Pharmacy.
- VII. From the Arabs to the Europeans.
- VIII. Pharmacy in Great Britain.
- IX. Magic and Medicine.
- X. Dogmas and Delusions.
- XI. Masters in Pharmacy.
- XII. Royal and Noble Pharmacists.
- XIII. Chemical Contributions to Pharmacy.
- XIV. Medicines from the Metals.
- XV. Animals in Pharmacy.
- XVI. Reminiscences of Ancient Pharmacy.
- XVII. Pharmacopœias.
- XVIII. Shakespeare's Pharmacy.
- XIX. Some Noted Drugs.
- XX. Familiar Medicines and some Notes of their Histories.
- XXI. Noted Nostrums.
- XXII. Poisons in History.
- XXIII. Pharmacy in the Nineteenth Century.
- XXIV. Names and Symbols.

It is the first time a book has been published in this country which deals with the history of pharmacy in such a comprehensive fashion. Jacob Bell's "Progress of Pharmacy" only professed to be a sketch of the subject.

It was written for a special object, and its value to students of history was obscured by its unconscious bias. German and French histories of pharmacy exist, and much information can be gathered from various books dealing with the history of medicine and chemistry. The pages of this journal have for many years dealt with various aspects of historic pharmacy, and those who followed carefully the writings of Mr. Wootton as "Xrayser" must have gathered that he had a special faculty for dealing with the subjects now embodied in the "Chronicles of Pharmacy." It is difficult to review the two volumes adequately in the short time at our disposal, but by test we find the contents to be sound. Thus, we looked up information about Talbor, the Cambridge apothecary, who was first in this country to employ cinchona rationally—the subject was recently dealt with in our columns in connection with the visit to Cambridge of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. Wootton had evidently had access to different documents from those used by our contributor, but the net result is the same. The "Chronicles" gives more detail regarding the French experiences of Talbor. We think pharmacists will find, perhaps, that the information on old nostrums is the most interesting part of the work—Huxham's tincture, James's powder, Long's liniment, Lockyer's pills, Gregory's powder, Dover's powder, and many other old proprietaries are dealt with—while the historical notes on old galenicals are of particular value. The antiquity of many galenicals is an impressive feature of pharmacy. Of compound medicines still in use, such as oxymel of squill, hiera picra, laudanum, paregoric, opodeldoc, pil. cochiae, and diachylon, some have been constantly employed in medicine for hundreds of years. There is a fascination about Mr. Wootton's book which should attract those of antiquarian tastes, whether pharmacists or laymen. It is written in the pleasant literary style which made Mr. Wootton's contributions to this journal so acceptable. A labour of love in the sense that it is the work of an enthusiast, the "Chronicles of Pharmacy" forms a fitting memorial of one of the cleverest pharmaceutical journalists this country has produced.

Customs and Excise.

THE amalgamation on April 1, 1909, of the Customs and Excise Departments, whereby the headquarters of the Excise were removed from Somerset House, Strand, to the Customs House, in Lower Thames Street, was an event which had long been foreshadowed by Chancellors of the Exchequer, but it was not arranged for until Mr. Asquith made provision for it in the Finance Act, 1908. It is generally understood that Excise officers were not enamoured of the change; but there is no trace of a rebellious spirit in the first report of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs and Excise to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, which has been issued this week. It is the fifty-fourth report relating to the Customs and the fifty-third relating to the Excise. It brings together subjects which are germane to each other, such as the duty on spirits imported from abroad or manufactured in this country, and in general interest is probably the most notable report which is likely to be issued during the present generation, for it is not probable that a Finance Bill will be hung up as was the Finance (1909-1910) Act, with the result that 17,000,000*l.* of Customs Revenue was jeopardised. It says much for the loyalty of the British taxpayers that less than half a million of this was withheld and outstanding on April 20, 1910, more than two-thirds of the rest having been paid as duty and the other one-third as voluntary deposits. It appears from the

report that in practice it is impossible to get perfectly autonomous Government departments. Here we find that although the Customs and Excise have been separated from the Inland Revenue, 24½ millions of the 90 millions of the revenue collected by the Customs and Excise was for the Inland Revenue. The gross receipts from Customs during the year were 31,846,968*l.*, from which 1,724,385*l.* was paid in drawbacks, repayments, and to the Isle of Man. The interesting pharmaceutical items in the list are chloral hydrate, 1,469*l.*; chloroform, 95*l.*; collodion, 107*l.*; acetic ether, 185*l.*; butyric ether, 486*l.*; sulphuric ether, 96*l.*; ethyl bromide, 4*l.*; ethyl chloride, 114*l.*; ethyl iodide, 2*l.*; transparent soap, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 108*l.* The items for acetic ether and transparent soap show decreases of 79*l.* and 42*l.* respectively, ethyl iodide is the same as the previous year, but the other items show increases. The Excise revenue amounted to 32,091,971*l.*, with drawbacks and repayments of 1,550,054*l.*, and the net revenue of 30,541,917*l.* was a little more than 3,000,000*l.* less than in the previous year—this being due to the great falling-off in spirit-duty. The consumption of spirits has been steadily diminishing for many years. In 1901 the net receipts amounted to 25,111,790*l.*, and in the three years following it was about 2,000,000*l.* less. By 1909 the total had diminished to 21,417,508*l.* Then came Mr. Lloyd George with his addition of 3*s.* 9*d.* per proof gal., and the result was a drop to 17,858,372*l.* These figures refer to home-made and imported spirits, the consumption of which had in the same decade decreased from 1.1 proof gal. per head of the population in the United Kingdom to 0.87 in 1909, and the additional duty had the immediate effect of reducing the consumption to 0.58 proof gal. per head. In England the consumption in the decade has decreased from 1 gal. to ½ gal., in Scotland from 1.86 to 1.03, and in Ireland from 1.09 to 0.63. One-fifth of the spirits consumed in England is imported, but in Scotland and Ireland only 0.09 proof gal. of the spirits consumed is foreign. There was little falling-off in the receipts for beer-duty in 1909-10. Nearly 33,000,000 barrels were cleared during the year, and the net revenue was 12,531,620*l.*; while 50,927 barrels of beer were imported, and 21,951*l.* duty paid upon this quantity. Of the imported spirits retained for home consumption, 3,094 gals. was perfumed spirits in casks, and 28,827 gals. was perfumed spirits in bottles, the total revenue from this being 39,156*l.* For methylation, 43,452 gals. of spirits was imported, and 549*l.* paid upon it, while 4,058 gals., upon which 35*l.* was paid, was spirits for use in art or manufacture. From a tabular statement as to the uses of home-made and imported spirits allowed to be received in a pure state for use in connection with art and manufactures, we find that during the last financial year the total was 524,769 proof gals., of which 3,844 gals. was ethyl alcohol. Full particulars are given of the duties received from sugar, coffee, cocoa, chicory, and tobacco. The receipts from cocoa-butter last year were only 361*l.*, this being the lowest figure of the decade. The highest was in 1901, when 5,565*l.* was obtained on imports of 1,335,489 lb. The medicine-stamp duty receipts were 313,114*l.*, which is the smallest figure since 1901-2, when 306,357*l.* was received. The total is the net amount, for we observe that for the first time in these reports 1,851*l.* is deducted as drawback. In addition to the reduction of duty derived from stamps, there is also a reduction in the number of licences, 39,113 having been issued in England and Wales and 3,300 in Scotland, or a total of 42,413. The total was 42,563 in the financial year 1908-9. There was a steady increase from 34,698 in 1901 until last year. What the decrease means we do not at

present profess to say, because our experience is that this department of revenue is subject to fluctuations, especially in stamp-duty, and it would be better to wait for a year or two before any definite conclusion is drawn from the decreases. The receipts from saccharin amounted to 17,122*l.* on 587,147 oz. imported, and 6,554*l.* on 231,072 oz. made in England. Among the sugar-containing articles which paid duty on importation during the year, the only items of drug-trade interest were 17,211 cwt. of soy, which paid 359*l.* duty, and 2,429 cwt. of tamarinds, which paid 51*l.*, besides Nestlé's milk-food, 349 cwt. of which paid 12*l.* in duty.

B.P. Fats.

THE practice initiated by Messrs. Chas. A. Hill and John C. Umney of submitting to criticism the proposed British Pharmacopœia monographs on essential oils is followed by Messrs. E. W. Lucas and F. C. J. Bird with their communication to the first evening meeting of the session of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on the oils, fats, and waxes of the British Pharmacopœia. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy instituted the practice, the object of the two papers being to invite as widespread criticism as possible, in order to do away with "one-man monographs" which have figured so conspicuously in previous Pharmacopœias. The Committee of Reference represents pharmacy of the three Kingdoms, and the members of it have been selected by the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Walter Hills being Chairman of the Committee. The object is to assist the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, which alone, under statute law, is entrusted with the preparation and publication of the British Pharmacopœia. A somewhat similar course was followed when the last Pharmacopœia was in preparation, but the Committee now acting appears to be working more thoroughly and more independently than has hitherto been the case. The idea of submitting proposed monographs for general criticism is novel in Pharmacopœia revision. Formerly, such monographs were circulated to a chosen few, but it is hoped by wider publicity to have the monographs checked by those capable of so doing, and the result in the case of the set on essential oils sufficiently proves the practicality of the scheme, which, we may state, is being followed by the German Pharmacopœia revisers. Between the two subjects—essential and fixed oils—there is a very great difference in the fact that the chemistry and analysis of essential oils is very largely a matter for specialists, while with the fatty oils nearly every practising analyst has had more or less experience. It is, therefore, to a considerable extent the criticisms of the practising analysts which would be of most service in the present case, and the question is, to what extent will these be forthcoming? We venture to think that under present conditions some of the best criticism of monographs, which may be described as dealing with extra-pharmaceutical subjects, may not be forthcoming. Had this paper been read before the Society of Public Analysts it is possible that the criticisms of those analysts whose experience in the fatty oils has been lifelong would have been at the service of the Pharmacopœia authorities.

There are some general points in Messrs. Lucas and Bird's paper to which attention may be usefully drawn. The one monograph which, in the interests of purity, requires the exercise of considerable care, is that on olive oil. No one who is familiar with evidence in police-

court cases dealing with alleged adulteration of this oil can fail to have noticed how constantly the defence set up the "B.P. standard," so as to show that the oil in question complied with the tests of the British Pharmacopœia. It is then left to the prosecution to prove to the Magistrate that olive oil adulterated to a considerable extent with nut oil will still pass those tests, and to convince him that tests outside the Pharmacopœia are legitimately employed. The importance of this substance, and the frequent disputes in reference to it, should be sufficient to make the monograph on olive oil a model one. But are the suggested tests such as would justify these expectations? Not, we think, if the monograph is to be applied to other than medicinal oils. We would suggest that "free acid" should not be made a constant, but that this character should be embodied as a statement that "olive oil to be used for pharmaceutical purposes should not contain more than 3.5 per cent. of free acid," and the words "as oleic acid" should be added. Halphen's reaction has been introduced for cottonseed oil, and the failure to develop a red colour is stated to ensure the absence of cottonseed oil. The test is no doubt a useful one, as a positive indication is, in the case of olive oil (not so in lard), almost proof of adulteration with cottonseed oil; but a negative reaction is by no means proof of its absence, as there are at least three ways of treating cottonseed oil so that it will not yield the reaction. The chief disadvantage of the proposed monograph is the absence of a quantitative process for nut oil. It is true that the process is tedious, and this is urged by the authors as a reason for its exclusion, and in place of it the qualitative test, depending upon the isolation of arachidic acid as a crystalline potash salt, is given. This is already adopted in the Dutch and French Pharmacopœias, and serves to exclude oils containing nut oil, irrespective of the amount—which may be regarded as the medico-pharmaceutical criterion.

We have dealt with this single monograph at some length in order to draw attention to some points of view from which in these days pharmacopœial monographs are to be approached, and we are not sure that the authorities responsible keep all these points in mind. From the point of view of the actual figures given throughout we do not think a great deal of criticism will be necessary. They are generally well chosen, and do not err on the side of being too inclusive. What we have said may also serve to illustrate the real difficulties which pharmacists and medical practitioners have to encounter in setting up standards for substances to be used medicinally or pharmaceutically. They have not that trouble in the case of drugs like rhubarb, which have practically no use except as drugs; but when they come to lard, olive oil, and beeswax, they deal with things which many industries use, and most of them judge the quality according to the B.P. tests—source and characters are too often ignored. Is it possible for the Committee of Reference to shut their minds to everything except the medico-pharmaceutical—to ignore what makers in other lines of business say about the substances? We are inclined to think that practising pharmacists would answer this question in the affirmative, for what they want is the simplest possible means of finding out when B.P. articles are pure or not, and the longer we live the further are we getting away from that. Nevertheless, modern science has committed the pharmacopœia authorities to the plan of giving the best available chemical and physical data for testable substances, and the days of implicit trust are past.

The Advance in Turpentine.

SINCE we last discussed this product (*C. & D.*, August 13, p. 291) the market has steadily advanced, and on few days only has any reaction been shown. At the time of writing the spot-price of American spirits is 53s. 9d. per cwt., which is an advance of over 3s. since September 1. It will be seen from the figures for October 1, given below, that the price is the highest recorded during the past five years:

Spot price,	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
October 1	48s. 6d.	38s. 9d.	26s. 6d.	42s. 3d.	53s. 10½d.

The low prices of 1908 were due to the fact that the crop that year was probably the largest ever marketed in the United States, the production from January to December being 36,589,000 gals., or 114,340 English tons, an increase of 7,525 tons, or 7 per cent., over the 1907 figures; while for 1909 the figures show a reduction of about 25 per cent. Conditions have not materially altered this year, as may be judged from the fact that on April 1, 1910 (the American crop begins on April 1 and ends March 31), the stock at Savannah was 8,500 barrels, compared with 23,900 barrels, at the corresponding period of 1909. The receipts at Savannah from April 1 to September 30 were 108,766 barrels, or 5,200 barrels less than the corresponding period of 1909, and 53,000 barrels less than in 1908. In spite of this shortage in supplies, it would appear that the imports of turpentine into Great Britain so far this year have not declined as much as might have been expected, the following figures, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, representing the nine months' imports (January-September):

	1908	1909	1910
Cwt. ...	467,482	349,991	337,069

It appears that British consumers recognised early in the season the fact that prices would advance considerably, and it is admitted that many were able to get in at what eventually proved to be the bottom prices. The following are the highest and lowest spot-prices during the past six years:

	Highest.	Lowest.
1904	46s. 9d.	36s. 6d.
1905	63s. 6d.	37s.
1906	50s. 3d.	43s.
1907	52s. 3d.	32s.
1908	40s. 3d.	25s. 9d.
1909	43s. 3d.	25s. 6d.

The average prices in London have been as follows: 1907, 44s. 3d.; 1908, 31s. 9d.; and 1909, 33s. 11d. per cwt. With so speculative an article it is difficult to form any opinion with regard to the future; but it may be reckoned that at the present high level consumers limit their demands to actual requirements. The prospects, however, for the remainder of the season do not favour lower prices, the receipts at primary sources and the depleted stocks making the position statistically strong. Indeed, some regard the position as critical, as a large proportion of London stock (which on October 8 was 13,779 barrels, against 32,549 barrels in 1909) is under close control in the interests of speculative operators. As it is, consumers where possible have taken up Russian oil of turpentine and substitutes, the demand for which has been increasing. The price of Russian oil keeps moderately low, the refined being obtainable at about 30l. to 31l. per ton. An analysis of imports shows that last year we obtained 12½ per cent. from Russia, compared with 82½ per cent. from the United States and 4½ per cent. from France. It cannot be denied that considerable harm has been done to British industries by the high price of turpentine, and it is a pity that prejudice exists against the Russian product, its characteristic odour being its chief objection.

"When in Doubt, ask the 'C. & D.'"

Our reputation for accurate and prompt information has been growing with the *C. & D.* itself, and in these latter days differentiation has been made whereby a special department has to be devoted to replying to inquiries of a commercial nature. The subjoined facsimile of a pre-paid telegram which we received on Saturday morning last is eloquent of the estimation in which this Department is held :

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

TO: *R. P. & D. Chemists Ltd*
Name address. Maker or London
agents Saratoga suspensories
Chemist

Message: *Merch*

Station: *London*

Time: *10.15*

Rate: *1/6*

Received: *10.15*

The inquirer received the information he wanted before our office closed at 1 p.m.

Optical Education.

The scheme for the establishment of a school of technical optics which was initiated some years ago by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson has made a step forward during the past week. The Education Committee of the London County Council has issued a circular letter to those interested in optical education asking for information and suggestions as to the carrying out of the scheme. It is proposed to build a school of optics in connection with the Northampton Institute at a cost of 30,000*l.*, exclusive of fittings, to replace the present unsatisfactory premises where this part of the Institute's work is carried on. Those who are acquainted with the excellent work that is being carried on at the Northampton Institute will be glad to hear that there is a prospect of obtaining in the near future a building especially adapted for the purpose of teaching optics. The estimate which is sent out by the London County Council shows that a generous scheme of lecture-rooms, laboratories, and workshops is in contemplation, and it is hoped that the approval of the optical trade as expressed in replies to the Council's circular will lead to the adoption of the scheme at the earliest possible moment. A meeting of opticians has been called for October 17 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., from which resolutions will be transmitted to the Council. Those chemist-opticians who can conveniently be present should take this opportunity of expressing their approval of the scheme.

Cocaine in India.

The exemplary sentences passed on a British captain and a medical man in Bombay (reported elsewhere in this issue) for dealing in illicit cocaine serve to call to mind that the Indian Government continues to wage war against the evils engendered by the cocaine habit. Several years ago we were asked to solicit co-operation of the home trade with the authorities in India and the best of the Indian drug-trade in controlling the distribution of cocaine, and we have every reason to believe that most British wholesale druggists have co-operated in this direction. The experi-

ence has been that the offenders are principally Indians enabled to pursue this trade probably through the ease with which Continental houses are induced to ship the drug under false declarations, as we have shown on several occasions in these columns. It is a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent this, for it is obviously impossible to scrutinise the contents of every package that reaches India through her great seaports. It is stated that large quantities of the drug find their way to India through Pondicherry and *viâ* the Crown Colony ports. The Indian Customs and Excise authorities employ various methods by which cases of smuggling may be detected, but frequently they are outwitted by those who make heavy profits. The evil appears to be pronounced in Calcutta, and prosecutions take place there almost daily. So monotonous have they become that it is complained that the Magistrates do not adequately recognise their importance, only paltry fines being inflicted in many instances. In the case reported in this week's issue, however, the Bombay Magistrates evidently took a serious view of the offence.

South African Arms.

King George V. has granted a coat of arms to United South Africa. We reproduce this sketch of them from "The Times." The following is the description :

"Quarterly per fesse wavy First quarter, gules a female figure representing Hope resting the dexter arm upon a rock and supporting with the sinister hand an Anchor Argent, Second Quarter, Or Two Black Wildebeesten in full course at random both proper, Third Quarter, Or upon an Island an Orange Tree Vert fructed proper, Fourth Quarter, Vert a Trek Waggon Argent, And for the Crest, On a Wreath of the Colours A Lion passant guardant Gules, supporting with the dexter paw four staves erect alternately Argent and Azure and banded Or, And for the Supporters, On the dexter side A Spring Buck and on the sinister side An Oryx (Gemsbuck) both proper together with this Motto, 'Ex Unitate Vires' as the same are in the painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne for the said Union on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms."



Although the description was published on October 11, the grant of arms was made on September 17, 1910.

The Prescribing Chemist.

In the course of a letter to a daily contemporary Mr. Henry Goodale, M.R.C.S., says :

"A chemist may be charged with a grave crime if a patient dies under his treatment; also for prescribing as an apothecary he renders himself liable to a fine of 20*l.* The Society of Apothecaries takes proceedings on information supplied; but who is to supply the information? A medical man doing so would cause himself endless worry and trouble, especially in a country town; the general public don't know and don't care, so the 'prescribing chemist' carries on his illicit trade in impunity."

Mr. Goodale is not quite correct. The offence under the Apothecaries Act is diagnosing disease and prescribing a remedy. This applies only to England and Wales, and few chemists commit the offence; in fact, none have been prosecuted for many years, and they would be, without doubt, if there was a chance of conviction.

It is reported from Madrid that a syndicate has just been formed to exploit the water-power in Spain. A plant is to be erected for the electrolytic manufacture of nitrates, the process to be employed being that of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik.

The Oils, Fats, and Waxes of the British Pharmacopoeia: Suggested Monographs.

By E. W. Lucas, F.I.C., F.C.S., and F. C. J. Bird.

Abstract of Communications to the Pharmaceutical Society at an Evening Meeting held on October 11, with the proposed Monographs submitted on behalf of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

IN submitting the proposed monographs the authors stated that they had been in correspondence with a number of producers and dealers, and practically wherever they asked for information it has been freely forthcoming, the only drawback being the fact that each producer seems to set up a special standard, and it has not been easy to state the results in identical terms. Mr. Bird, in the course of his introductory remarks, said:

"Information has thus been elicited which probably could not have been obtained in any other manner, and the importance and advantage to all directly or indirectly concerned of having monographs discussed and criticised before instead of after their official adoption is too obvious to need emphasising. For the first time in the history of the British Pharmacopoeia has this been possible, and the widespread attention which the publication of Messrs. Hill and Umney's paper aroused completely justifies the action of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy in adopting the somewhat novel course of arranging for a series of unofficial papers by individual members of their body on groups of Pharmacopoeial monographs at the Society's evening meetings.

"It is specially important that the tests in the monographs be as comprehensive as possible, as much trouble has been caused in the past owing to the insufficiency of the official tests as a means of ensuring that degree of purity necessary in articles required for medicinal use. Nor has there been freedom from error in the other direction, for certain tests, at present official, unjustly condemn oils to which they are applied, and thus unnecessarily limit selection for pharmaceutical purposes. This section therefore calls for extensive amendment, and in our opinion it will be necessary to very largely extend the scope of the official tests by introducing methods, which, although long practised by analysts, have as yet found no place in the British Pharmacopoeia in connection with the fixed oils and fats.

"We take the view that the tests of the Pharmacopoeia should be so framed that, applied in conjunction with the definition of the substance in the context, the pharmacist shall be perfectly certain that the article under examination is of the quality and purity intended by the British Pharmacopoeia for use in medicine, but it does not follow that a substance failing to comply with those tests need necessarily be adulterated or not genuine. There is also a difference between an article passing the 'tests' and complying with the 'requirements' of the Pharmacopoeia. Thus olive oil containing 25 per cent. of arachis oil will pass the 'tests' of the present Pharmacopoeia, but it does not comply with the requirement that it shall be 'expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europaea*.' We regard the Pharmacopoeia as a means of ascertaining the suitability of the articles enumerated therein for use in the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines, and it is from this standpoint alone that we have compiled the suggested monographs."

Mr. Bird then commented upon the methods of testing, and submitted reasons for incorporating saponification value, iodine value, acid value, and refractive index, each of which he discussed. In regard to refractometers, he said:

"There are several forms of refractometer at present in use, but they differ chiefly in the arrangement of the parts of the apparatus and in the graduation of the scale from which the readings are taken. The most well-known are Abbé's refractometer, Jean's 'Oleo' refractometer, and Zeiss's 'Butyro' refractometer. Abbé's instrument gives actual refractive indices, ranging from about 1.3000 to 1.9000, and consists essentially of two prisms in contact with one another, and kept at a constant temperature by water from the town main circulating around them. A few drops of the oil to be examined are placed on the face of one of the prisms, and on closing them together the oil is squeezed in a thin film between their faces. The reading is taken by swinging the side arm, and with it the prisms, until the straight edge of the dark portion of the field coincides with the intersection of two cross-wires dividing the field of view. The compensator is then rotated until the prismatic colours which are at first seen in the illuminated portion of the field disappear, and the edge of the

dark portion is quite sharp. On observing the position of a pointer on a graduated arc at the side of the instrument the direct reading of the refractive index to the fourth decimal place at the temperature indicated by the attached thermometer is obtained. Correction for other temperatures may be made by a table, and when solid fats are under examination the circulating water requires to be heated. Monochromatic light from a sodium-flame would have to be employed were it not for the compensator, forming part of the instrument, which permits the use of diffused daylight.

"In Jean's 'Oleo' refractometer there is a horizontal scale with a zero-point and degrees to the right and left extending from -40 to +80. Two reservoirs are provided, the one, having the form of a hollow prism, within the other, which has transparent sides. The outer vessel is filled with a typical or standard oil which gives a reading of zero, and the prism with the oil under examination, both oils being at a temperature of 22° C. A scale is provided having degrees to the right and left of a zero-point, and by means of a semicircular shutter a shadow-reading is obtained which may be so many degrees *plus* to the right of zero or so many degrees *minus* to the left of zero on the scale. Vegetable oils give a *plus* reading, ranging from olive oil +1.5 to +2 to linseed oil +53, while animal oils and fats (with the exception of fish oils) give a *minus* indication; for example, neatfoot oil -3, lard -12.5, and butter-fat -35. Jean's instrument is troublesome to manipulate, and requires several c.c.s. of oil for each experiment.

"Zeiss's 'Butyro' refractometer is a modified Abbé with a restricted scale extending from 1.4200 to 1.4900 (= -5° below zero to +105° above in 'Butyro' degrees or numbers), which serves well for the examination of the fixed oils, fats, and waxes and many of the essential oils, although unfortunately several—*e.g.*, santal, caraway, cinnamon, etc.—fall outside its range. Were it not for this, being only half the price of the Abbé, it would be the most suitable instrument for pharmaceutical work. The scale is an arbitrary one, the reading being made in 'Butyro' degrees, which, however, may be calculated into the true refractive indices of the Abbé instrument or seen on inspection by using a refractometer sliding-scale, which gives at a glance the equivalents of both the degrees and the temperature. In making a determination, water is allowed to circulate until the temperature is constant. The hinged prisms are then opened, a drop of oil applied by a glass rod, and the prisms closed again. On observing the film of oil through the eye-piece a shadow is seen on the scale, and the figure at which the edge of the shadow intersects the scale is taken as the refractometer-number of the oil under examination at the temperature indicated by the thermometer. The reading can be taken to the one-tenth part of a degree."

Mr. Lucas followed with observations on the monographs. Under *Adeps* Bird's test for paraffin is introduced, and the Badouin test for sesame oil, the Halphen test for cottonseed oil, and the reaction with nitric acid are omitted after careful consideration, especially because some hogs are fed on cottonseed. As the matter is of considerable importance, Mr. Lucas has, through the courtesy of a breeder, made arrangements for a sty of young hogs to be fed on a standard diet in which cottonseed-cake will be largely represented. When in the fulness of time any of these animals are killed, various portions of the fat will be sent to Mr. Lucas for analysis, so that there is some hope of settling the question. Under *Adeps Lanae* a new test for identification, devised by Lucas, is introduced. As to *Cera Alba*, it does not seem feasible to distinguish between air-bleached and chemically bleached wax. In most factories combined air and chemical bleaching is employed. Weinwurm's reaction for paraffin is substituted for sulphuric acid charring. The ratio of free acid to ester is fairly constant in genuine wax, averaging about 1 to 4, but latitude is suggested, as any notable addition of paraffin, Indian, Japanese, or Chinese wax is detected without much difficulty. As *Spermaceti* is probably derived from various species of whale, it is proposed to omit reference to *Physeter macrocephalus*. The limit

of acidity in the present Pharmacopœia is too high. Unless *Oleum Amygdalæ* is obtained from a reliable source it is almost impossible to guarantee its freedom from "kernel" oils, as the constants overlap. After trying a number of tests on various samples of almond oil, to which known quantities of "kernel" oil had been added, the authors suggest Bieber's test as the most reliable. Genuine cold-pressed *Oleum Lini* is pale yellow and has a bland nutty taste. The specific gravity scarcely varies from 0.934. Such oil is not, however, commercially obtainable, although it is pressed for artists' use. Limiting the unsaponifiable matter practically limits adulteration.

It is a curious fact that *Oleum Morrhue* will sometimes stand a temperature of -5° C. for half an hour and yet become quite turbid when kept for a night in a room in which the thermometer never falls below $+5^{\circ}$ C.; hence it seems advisable to raise the time limit to three hours. Probably the most reliable constant factor is that for unsaponifiable matter. In first-class oils this rarely exceeds 0.75 per cent., but some little latitude is suggested as well as for free acid. Mr. Lucas described an experiment made by himself on livers which he saw taken out of cod-fish. These were washed and placed in a block-tin steam pan, and the oil skimmed off as quickly as it rose. The temperature never exceeded 80° C. This oil was divided into two parts:

- (1) Simply filtered under pressure through paper.
- (2) Cooled to -6° C. for an hour, and filtered as nearly as possible at that temperature, also under pressure.

The analyses came out as follows:

	(1)	(2)
Specific gravity ...	0.924	0.924
Saponification-value ...	183.5	182.2
Iodine-value ...	179.5	174.6
Reichert Meissl value ...	nil	nil
Free fatty acid ...	0.3 per cent.	0.3 per cent.

Both gave a fine violet colour with sulphuric acid, and a salmon-pink with nitric acid. The reaction for albumen was only very faintly perceptible in three hours. From this it would appear that the iodine-value suggested is too low, yet it does not appear safe to raise it.

In the *Oleum Olivæ* monograph care must be taken not to restrict the standard. Probably no one would care for salad oil containing more than a trace of free acid, but for the manufacture of camphor liniment, etc., it seems that oil containing as much as 5 per cent. is commonly used. This is probably too high, but an oil containing about 3 per cent. of free acids is not very unpleasant. From a medicinal point of view, good oleic acid is just as useful in a liniment as the best olive oil—in fact, it penetrates much better. Remarks were added about the tests.

Genuine cold-pressed *Oleum Ricini* from fresh seeds is very different from even the best medicinal oil. It has a bland nutty flavour, and is altogether devoid of acidity. Free acid is less than 0.1 per cent., and such an oil is soluble in less than its own volume of 90-per-cent. alcohol. Oil of this description is not, however, obtainable commercially, although there is no reason why it should not be so. Fashion demands bleached oil, hence we have the anomaly of a small quantity of acid nauseous oil specially manufactured for medicinal use, while thousands of tons of infinitely sweeter, but darker coloured, oil are used for lubricating and other purposes. As matters stand, castor oil being one of the cheapest oils, it is rarely adulterated, and it only seems necessary to fix certain constants. These with the solubility in absolute and 90-per-cent. alcohol are sufficient. The authors also commented upon the melting-point of *Oleum Theobromatis*, and the tests for the *Paraffins*. The monographs are appended:

ADEPS.

Lard.

The purified internal fat of the hog.

Characters and Tests.—A soft white homogeneous substance, having a faint but not rancid odour.

Saponification-value ...	192 to 198
Iodine-value ...	51 to 63
Free acid ...	not exceeding 0.6 per cent.
Refractive index at 60° C. ...	1.4526 to 1.4550

Lard melts at 38° to 41° C., forming a clear liquid which does not deposit water on standing.

Distilled water boiled with lard should not acquire an alkaline reaction (absence of alkalies), neither should the water when filtered, and acidified with nitric acid, yield any reaction with silver nitrate T.S. (absence of chlorides).

If 1 gram of melted and filtered lard be warmed and shaken with 5 c.c. N/1 alcoholic KOH in a test-tube, a clear solution should be formed, which should not become turbid when mixed with 4 c.c. of a mixture of glycerin and water (equal volumes) and cooled to 15° C. (absence of paraffin).

Twenty c.c. of melted and filtered lard, with 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid and 0.1 of cane sugar, when vigorously shaken, should not acquire a crimson coloration (absence of sesame oil).

ADEPS BENZOATUS.

Benzoated Lard.

Lard ...	1,000 grams
Sumatra benzoin (in coarse powder) ...	30 grams

Melt the lard, add the benzoin, and maintain at a temperature of 60° C. for one hour, stirring frequently; remove the residue of benzoin by straining; stir the benzoated lard until nearly cold.

ADEPS LANÆ.

Wool-fat; Anhydrous Lanolin.

The purified fat of sheep's wool, freed from water.

Characters and Tests.—A yellowish, tenacious, unctuous substance; almost inodorous. Melting-point about 40° C.

0.1 gram of wool-fat dissolved in 5 c.c. of chloroform with 0.5 c.c. of acetic anhydride, poured upon the surface of 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid in a test-tube, develops at the point of contact a purplish-brown ring, the upper layer of which gradually becomes green.

If 0.2 gram be dissolved in 10 c.c. of ether and 2 drops of phenolphthalein T.S. be added, a colourless liquid should be obtained (absence of free alkali); if 1 drop of N/10 KOH be added, a deep-red colour should appear (absence of free fatty acids).

When incinerated with free access of air, not more than 0.3 per cent. of ash should be left.

Heated with solution of KOH, no ammoniacal odour should be evolved (absence of organic nitrogenous matter).

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS.

Hydrous Wool-fat; Lanolin.

Wool-fat ...	70
Distilled water ...	30

Characters and Tests.—Ten grams heated on a water-bath, with stirring, until the weight is constant, should not yield less than 7 grams of residue, which should answer to the tests for wool-fat.

CERA ALBA.

White Beeswax.

Yellow beeswax, bleached.

Characters and Tests.—Hard, nearly white, translucent masses.

Five grams, heated with 20 c.c. of 96-per-cent. alcohol until evenly distributed, should require for neutralisation from 1.5 to 2.2 c.c. N/1 alcoholic KOH, using phenolphthalein as indicator (limit of free acids). In other respects it should respond to the tests for yellow beeswax.

CERA FLAVA.

Yellow Beeswax.

Prepared from the honeycomb of the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—A yellowish-brown solid having an agreeable honey-like odour; somewhat brittle when cold, but becoming plastic by the heat of the hand. Fracture granular, not crystalline.

Specific gravity ...	0.958 to 0.970
Melting-point ...	61° to 64° C.

Not more than 1 per cent. should be soluble in boiling water (absence of honey).

Five grams boiled for ten minutes with 80 c.c. of 10 per cent. NaOH, the loss by evaporation being replaced, should not, when cooled and filtered through a plug of asbestos, become turbid on the addition of excess of hydrochloric acid (absence of fat, fatty acids, Japan wax, and resin).

Five grams, heated with 20 c.c. of 96-per-cent. alcohol until evenly distributed, should require for neutralisation from 1.5 to 2.0 c.c. of N/1 alcoholic KOH, using phenolphthalein as an indicator. Care must be taken that the wax remains in a melted condition. Upon the further addition of 20 c.c. of N/1 alcoholic KOH and well boiling for one hour and a quarter under a reflux condenser, not less than 6.2 nor more

than 6.8 c.c. should, on titrating back with N/1 H_2SO_4 , be found to have been used in the saponification of the wax.

Five grams saponified with 30 c.c. N/2 alcoholic KOH, the alcohol evaporated, and the residue dissolved in 20 c.c. of glycerin by means of a water-bath, should yield a clear or translucent solution on the addition of 80 c.c. of boiling distilled water (absence of paraffin and other waxes). The alcoholic-potash solution must be prepared with 96-per-cent. alcohol.

CETACEUM.

Spermaceti.

A solid fatty substance obtained from various species of whale.

Characters and Tests.—In translucent pearly-white glistening masses with a leafy crystalline structure; slightly unctuous to the touch; almost odourless. It is reducible to powder by the aid of a little 60-per-cent. alcohol.

Saponification-value	...	125 to 136
Iodine-value	...	3 to 4.4
Specific gravity	...	0.950 to 0.960
Melting-point	...	43° to 50° C.

Spermaceti dissolves in hot fats and fixed oils, but on cooling the greater proportion separates in thin laminae.

Five grams, melted with 20 c.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol and 2 drops of phenolphthalein T.S., should not require more than 1 drop of N/1 KOH to produce a permanent red colour (limit of acidity).

If 1 gram be boiled with 10 c.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol for one minute and the mixture cooled and filtered at 0° C., the filtrate may become opalescent, but should not afford a precipitate on pouring into water (absence of stearic acid).

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

Almond Oil.

The oil expressed from the bitter or sweet almond.

Characters and Tests.—Pale yellow, nearly inodorous, with a bland nutty taste.

Saponification-value	...	188 to 200
Iodine-value	...	95 to 100
Specific gravity	...	0.915 to 0.920
Free acid	...	not exceeding 2 per cent.
Refractive index at 15° C.	...	1.4720 to 1.4730

Exposed for several hours, it remains clear at 10° C., and does not congeal until about -18° C.

Five c.c. with 1 c.c. of the following reagent, strongly agitated in a stoppered tube for one minute, should form a whitish mixture with only the very slightest tinge of red or brown. After some hours a white solid matter sometimes tinged with green separates, the lower acid layer remaining colourless.

Bieber's Reagent.—Equal parts of sulphuric acid, red fuming nitric acid, and distilled water, mixed very cautiously. Must be kept cool during mixing, and must be fresh.

OLEUM LINI.

Linseed Oil.

The oil expressed from linseed.

Characters and Tests.—Yellowish-brown, with a faint but distinct odour and bland taste.

Saponification-value	...	187 to 195
Iodine-value	...	170 to 190
Specific gravity	...	0.930 to 0.940
Free acid	...	not exceeding 1.5 per cent.
Refractive index at 15° C.	...	1.4832 to 1.4844
Unsapifiable matter	...	under 1 per cent.

It does not congeal above -20° C.

It gradually thickens by exposure to the air, forming, when spread in a thin layer, a hard transparent varnish.

Two c.c. of linseed oil, warmed and shaken with an equal volume of acetic anhydride and cooled, should not on the addition of 2 drops of sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1.53, give rise to a violet coloration (absence of resin and resin oils).

OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

Cod-liver Oil.

The oil expressed from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus Morrhua*, Linn., at a temperature not exceeding 85° C., and from which solid fat has been separated by filtration at about -5° C.

Characters and Tests.—Pale yellow, with a slight fishy but not rancid odour and a bland fishy taste.

Saponification-value	...	179 to 192
Iodine-value	...	155 to 173
Specific gravity	...	0.920 to 0.930
Free acid	...	not exceeding 1 per cent.
Refractive index at 15° C.	...	1.4800 to 1.4830

The unsapifiable matter should not exceed 1.5 per cent.

No separation of solid fat should take place on exposure of the oil to a temperature of 0° C. for three hours.

One c.c. of oil, dissolved in 10 c.c. of carbon disulphide, should give a violet-blue coloration when gently shaken with 1 drop of sulphuric acid.

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Olive Oil.

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa*, Linn.
Characters and Tests.—Pale yellow to greenish yellow, with a faint but not rancid odour and bland taste.

Saponification-value	...	188 to 197
Iodine-value	...	79 to 87
Specific gravity	...	0.915 to 0.918
Free acid	...	not exceeding 3.5 per cent.
Refractive index at 15° C.	...	1.4698 to 1.4713

When maintained for some time at 10° C. it may assume a pasty consistence, and at a lower temperature may become a granular mass.

Two c.c. of oil mixed with 1 c.c. of amyl alcohol and 1 c.c. of a 1-per-cent. solution of sulphur in carbon disulphide, when placed in a test-tube immersed in boiling water, should not develop a red colour in fifteen minutes (absence of cottonseed oil).

If a mixture of 2 c.c. of oil and 1 c.c. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.18) containing 1 per cent. of cane sugar be shaken for half a minute and allowed to stand for five minutes, the acid layer should not become pink (absence of sesame oil).

On shaking 2 c.c. of oil and 2 c.c. of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.375) the oil should not become orange or reddish brown, and after six hours should change into a yellowish-white solid mass and an almost colourless liquid (absence of cotton and other seed oils).

One c.c. of oil and 15 c.c. of N/1 alcoholic KOH, boiled for twenty minutes under a reflux condenser and kept for twenty-four hours at a temperature not exceeding 15° C., should not become cloudy or deposit crystals of potassium arachidate (absence of arachis oil).

OLEUM RICINI.

Castor Oil.

The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, Linn.
Characters and Tests.—Viscid; nearly colourless, or with a yellowish tinge; slight odour; taste at first bland, but afterwards acid and unpleasant.

Saponification-value	...	177 to 187
Iodine-value	...	83 to 89
Specific gravity	...	0.953 to 0.970
Free acid	...	not exceeding 2 per cent.
Refractive index at 15° C.	...	1.4790 to 1.4805

Soluble in all proportions of absolute alcohol; in 90-per-cent. alcohol 1 in 3½.

Ten c.c. of oil shaken with 7 c.c. of petroleum ether in a stoppered glass cylinder forms a clear mixture at 15° C. On shaking with 5 c.c. more petroleum ether a turbid mixture results, which becomes clear when maintained for five minutes at 21° C. The mixture becomes turbid when the temperature falls below 18° C. (absence of other fixed oils).

OLEUM THEOBROMATIS.

Oil of Theobroma (Cacao Butter).

A solid fat expressed from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—

Specific gravity	...	0.990 to 0.998
Saponification-value	...	188 to 195
Iodine-value	...	35.5 to 37.5
Melting-point	...	30° to 33° C.
Free acid	...	not exceeding 1 per cent.

It is somewhat brittle at normal temperatures, but softens at 24° C.

If 1 gram be dissolved in 3 c.c. of ether in a test-tube at 17° C., and the tube be placed in water at 0° C., the liquid should neither become turbid nor deposit a granular or flaky mass in less than three minutes; and if the mixture after congealing be exposed to a temperature of 15° C., it should gradually afford a clear solution (absence of other fats).

In ascertaining the melting-point and specific gravity, seventy-two hours should elapse between the time of melting and determining the constants.

PARAFFINUM DURUM.

Hard Paraffin.

A wax-like mixture of solid hydrocarbons.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless, crystalline, more or less translucent, inodorous, tasteless, slightly greasy to the touch.

Specific gravity	...	0.820 to 0.940
Melting-point	...	54° to 60° C.

Five c.c. of alcohol shaken with 5 grams of melted paraffin should not reddens blue litmus-paper.

Five grams heated burns with a luminous flame, leaving no weighable ash.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Paraffin.

A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons.

Characters and Tests.—Colourless, odourless, tasteless, and transparent; not fluorescent.

Specific gravity ... 0.860 to 0.885

Four c.c. of liquid paraffin, 2 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and 2 drops of a clear saturated solution of lead oxide in solution of sodium hydroxide, should remain colourless when kept at 70° C. for ten minutes (absence of sulphur compounds).

Ten c.c. of alcohol boiled with 5 c.c. of liquid paraffin should not redden blue litmus-paper.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE.

Soft Paraffin.

A semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons.

Characters and Tests.—White or yellow, translucent, soft, unctuous to the touch. No liquid should separate on keeping.

Specific gravity at the melting-point ... 0.840 to 0.870

Melting-point ... 36° to 42° C.

On heating to 80° C., no unpleasant odour should be developed.

Ten c.c. of alcohol boiled with 5 grams of soft paraffin should not redden blue litmus-paper.

Ten grams boiled with 20 c.c. of solution of sodium-hydroxide T.S. for ten minutes, and the aqueous layer separated, should yield no precipitate or oily matter on acidifying with sulphuric acid (absence of fixed oils, fats, and resin).

Five grams when heated burns with a luminous flame, leaving no weighable ash.

SEBUM PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Suet.

The purified internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis Aries*, Linn.

Characters and Tests.—A white, solid fat, nearly inodorous, having a bland taste.

Saponification-value ... 192 to 195

Iodine-value ... 33 to 46

Melting-point ... 45° to 50° C.

Refractive index at 60° C. ... 1.4491 to 1.4510

Free acid ... not exceeding 1 per cent.

DETERMINATION OF SAPONIFICATION-VALUE.

Alcoholic Potash Solution.—Dissolve about 40 grams of potassium hydroxide in 1 litre of 90-per-cent. alcohol in the cold; stand for twenty-four hours and filter.

(a) Weigh from 1.5 to 2 grams of the oil or fat in a flask of 200 c.c. capacity; add 25 c.c. of alcoholic-potash solution from a burette, and heat on a water-bath under a reflux condenser for thirty minutes. Allow to cool, add 1 c.c. of phenolphthalein test-solution, and titrate the amount of unabsorbed alkali with semi-normal hydrochloric acid solution.

(b) At the same time treat 25 c.c. of the *alcoholic-potash solution* in a similar manner.

The saponification-value (the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required for complete saponification of 1 gram of the substance) may be deduced from the following formula:

$$\frac{(b-a) \times 0.028 \times 1000}{\text{weight of fat or oil taken}}$$

DETERMINATION OF FREE ACID.

Mix 10 grams of oil or fat with 50 c.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol and warm if necessary; add 1 c.c. of phenolphthalein test-solution, and titrate with N/10 potassium hydroxide solution, shaking constantly meanwhile.

The percentage of free acid calculated as oleic acid may be deduced from the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{c.e. of N/10 KOH absorbed}) \times 0.0282 \times 100}{\text{weight of fat or oil taken}}$$

DETERMINATION OF IODINE-VALUE.

Iodine Solution.—Dissolve 13 grams of iodine in 1 litre of glacial acetic acid; titrate with N/10 sodium-thiosulphate solution; note the titer-value. Pass chlorine gas, washed and dried, into the solution until the titer-value in the presence of excess of potassium iodide is exactly doubled. Preserve in a stoppered amber bottle in a cool dark place.

Potassium-iodide Solution.—Dissolve 100 grams of potassium iodide in 1 litre of distilled water. Preserve in a stoppered amber bottle.

Starch Solution.—Mix 1 gram of starch with 1 litre of distilled water; strain through muslin, and boil for two minutes; filter. This solution must be freshly prepared.

Weight of Oil or Fat to be Taken when Determining the Iodine-value.—

Lard, suet, and oil of theobroma	0.8 to 1	gram
Almond, castor and olive oil	0.3 to 0.4	"
Cod-liver and linseed oil	0.15 to 0.18	"

Time Required for Absorption.—

Lard, suet, oil of theobroma, almond, castor and olive oil	1 hour
Cod-liver and linseed oil	2 hours

(a) Place the specified weight of oil or fat in a stoppered bottle of 800 c.c. capacity, add 10 c.c. of carbon tetrachloride, and dissolve; add 25 c.c. of iodine solution from a burette; insert the stopper, previously moistened with potassium-iodide solution, and keep in a dark place at about 17° C. At the expiration of the time specified add 20 c.c. of potassium-iodide solution and 500 c.c. of distilled water. Shake and titrate with N/10 sodium-thiosulphate solution, using starch solution as the indicator.

(b) At the same time treat 25 c.c. of the iodine solution in a similar manner. The iodine-value (percentage of iodine absorbed) may then be deduced from the following formula:

$$\frac{(b-a) \times 0.01259 \times 100}{\text{weight of oil or fat taken}}$$

DETERMINATION OF UNSAPONIFIABLE MATTER.

Boil 5 grams of the oil or fat with 50 c.c. of N/1 alcoholic potash solution on a water-bath under a reflux condenser for thirty minutes. Transfer the contents of the flask to a porcelain dish, and evaporate the alcohol on a water-bath. Dissolve the resulting soap in about 100 c.c. of hot distilled water, cool, and transfer to a separator; add 50 c.c. of ether and mix thoroughly; allow to separate. Transfer the soap solution to another separator, and again extract with 50 c.c. ether. Mix the ethereal solutions and wash with three portions of 20 c.c. each of distilled water. Transfer the purified ethereal solution to a tared flask, evaporate the ether, and dry the residue at 100° C.

The weight of residue $\times 20$ is the percentage of unsaponifiable matter.

Poisoning Cases.

ELEVEN fatalities from poisons, including three misadventures, have been recorded since our issue of last week.

Corrosive-sublimite solution, taken in mistake for sal volatile, caused the death of Ethel Edmonds, the wife of a master at the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Chlorodyne.—Death from misadventure was the verdict returned at the inquest on Charles B. Covell (53), butcher, Islington, who died from chlorodyne-poisoning.—This narcotic was used for suicidal purposes by Thomas A. Lee at Manchester.

Nitric Acid.—Christopher George Heath (55), described as a dentist, died at Plaistow through drinking from a bottle containing nitric acid and mercury, under the impression that it contained whisky.—William Jones Sims, clerk at the Glyn Neath powder-house, poisoned himself by taking nitric acid.

Potassium Cyanide was the lethal agent used by Henry James Fall (44), decorator, of Limehouse.—A Barnsbury watchmaker named Joseph Ganz (67) also took the same poison with suicidal intent.

Oxalic Acid was used with suicidal intent by Frederick Jones (53), painter, of Kentish Town, London, N.W.—Henry Grecian, ear-driver in the employ of the Manchester Corporation, was found at Hulme in a state of collapse suffering from the effects of oxalic-acid poisoning. He died after being removed to his home.

Salt of Lemon.—At the resumed inquiry into the death of Mrs. B. Duncan, wife of Mr. A. Duncan, chemist and druggist, of Paddington, who died from salt-of-lemon poisoning (C. & D., October 8, p. 552), the jury found a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Spirit of Salt.—At Somers Town, London, Mary Russell (39) committed suicide by taking this corrosive acid.—The same poison was taken to ensure self-destruction by Jane Tod (52), the wife of an accountant residing at Dulwich.

A SOMEWHAT circumstantial tale is related concerning a "prominent" man, who went into a "famous chemist's shop in Piccadilly for a strong pick-me-up." "What was that you gave me?" he asked. The assistant smiled. "That will buck you up, sir. It's our very best; you'll soon feel like a veritable pasha." "Great Scott, man!" retorted the customer, "I'm going to speak at a meeting for the Suffragettes."

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Brief Records.

Newport and Monmouthshire Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on October 6 at Newport, when a discussion took place on price-cutting by chemists. Examples of reckless cutting were given, such as seidlitz powders, 4½d. per box of twelve; Winslow's syrup, 9d. per bottle; Fenning's fever-cure, 8½d.; Neave's food, 7½d.; and "Imperial" plates, 10d. per box of a dozen quarter-plates. The question of co-operative buying was discussed, also the advisability of holding meetings more frequently. Mr. Lloyd-Jones was appointed Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Benson Harries, resigned.

Stockport Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at the County Restaurant on October 5. There were present Messrs. W. P. Orrell (in the chair), Arnfield, Wilson, Nicholson, Royse, Westerman, and Taylor. The Treasurer's financial statement showed a balance in hand of 16l. 12s. 10d. The Secretary gave a brief account of the year's work, and the officers were thanked for their services during the past year. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President and Treasurer*, Mr. J. C. Arnfield; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. Orrell and Bowden; *Committee*, Messrs. Nicholson, Wilson, and Westerman. The secretaryship was left open. It was decided to hold a social evening on November 23.

Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists.—The first general meeting of the winter session was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on October 4, the President (Mr. W. A. Phillips) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. A. E. Hobbs, Chatterton, Harden, Bishop, and Webb. A communication from Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, referring to the restrictions on the sale of panopepton, was discussed. It was agreed that from motives of policy it would be unwise to press the matter. The Shops (No. 2) Bill came in for a good deal of attention, but it was thought to be satisfactory from a local point of view. The opinion which prevailed was that if all shops were closed at a uniform time the public would soon be educated as to the hours of business and do their shopping accordingly.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at Dring's Hotel on October 3. There were present Messrs. H. W. Colley, W. E. Humphrey, C. Dewing, A. E. Osborne, T. D. Sneath, E. Sigley, W. G. Robinson, and the Hon. Secretaries (C. H. Ashton and C. N. Chapman). The Vice-President (Mr. Sneath) occupied the chair. The Divisional Secretaries for the Pharmaceutical Society were re-nominated. The Secretary then read a short paper on "Pharmaceutical Training." This provoked a general discussion, after which the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That no apprentice should be indentured to a pharmacist unless he has passed the Preliminary examination." It was also decided to hold a smoking-concert at the Oberon Hotel on November 17.

Scarborough Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting of this Association was held on October 5 at the residence of Mr. G. Whitfield, Filey Road. The chair was taken by the Vice-President (Mr. G. Whitfield) in the absence of the President (Mr. Edward Parker). (Mr. Parker is making a tour of about six months' duration, and proposes to visit the United States and Canada, proceeding thence to British Columbia, Honolulu, and New Zealand, returning home *via* Australia.) The following members were present: Messrs. E. M. Chapman, W. R. Eyre, T. Longden, G. H. Meadley, E. R. Cross, R. M. Hill, W. H. Newton, H. Kelsey, H. C. Senior, and W. Arthur Senior (Hon. Secretary). Mr. G. Whitfield was recommended for reappointment as Divisional Secretary. Matters of local interest were discussed.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.—The first business meeting after the summer vacation took place on October 12 at the Pembroke Road Rooms. The following attended: Messrs. T. A. White (President), W. A. Bell (Vice-President), S. Rogers (Treasurer), T. O. Barlow (Secretary), Baker, Fox, Hoyt, Postlethwaite, Rhodes, Sparrow, Tremlett, and Trist. Mr. Sparrow reported on the matter of the training of apprentices, which had previously been referred to a committee of masters. He said that he had interviewed the Vice-Principal of the Technical College, and most probably a special course would be arranged on three afternoons a week, commencing in the new year. Other members spoke of the excellent facilities afforded, and the evident desire of the Education Committee to secure the apprentices as students. It transpired that there are at present fourteen chemists' apprentices in the town. The arrangements for

the annual dinner, which is to take place on October 26, are advancing rapidly, and the success of the function is assured. A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society stating that Mr. Neathercoat would officially represent the Council at the dinner.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.—A meeting of the Dublin Branch was held at 12 Harcourt Street on October 7, the Vice-President (Mr. W. Young) in the chair. The following were elected as the committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Caffrey, Moloney, Appel, Bates, Rea, Heney, O'Donnell, Coffey (new members), and Messrs. Hunt, McManus, Burns, Robinson, and Dr. Healy (old members). Among the papers to be read during the session are (1) "Assistants' Hours of Work"; (2) "Proposed Amalgamation of the English and Irish Societies"; (3) "The More Practical Aspect of the Licence Examination"; and (4) "A Post-graduate Course for Chemists." Mr. Young said he had received correspondence relating to the half-holiday movement started last year by the Association, and also communications concerning the shortening of hours of work in the retail trade. It is gratifying to note that the employers are in sympathy with the movement, and it is desirable that the result of the plebiscite should be laid before the Retail Drug Trade Association at the annual meeting. About sixty out of a hundred men keeping open shop have replied to the questions asked by the Association.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on October 7, Mr. F. Boothroyd (the President) in the chair. Mr. J. F. Blackhurst was elected a member. Correspondence was read concerning the recent action of the Board of Customs and Excise in restricting the sale of panopepton, Carnrick's peptonoids, and similar preparations to persons holding Excise licences, and a resolution was passed asking the authorities to remove the prohibition. Mr. C. H. Turver was again recommended to the Society as Divisional Secretary for the Blackpool area. A letter was read from the Chemists' Defence Association regarding chemists' witnesses' fees, and it was decided to petition the Town Council as suggested in the letter. A copy of Gadd's "Synopsis to the B.P." is to be purchased for each member. The hours of closing during the winter months were agreed upon as follows: The half-holiday to commence on October 12, re-opening in the evening from 6 to 8 p.m. The closing-hour on the other days of the week to be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 p.m., and Saturday optional. It was decided to advertise the hours of closing in the Blackpool papers for a month.

The Optical Society.—The President (Mr. S. D. Chalmers) took the chair at the meeting held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on September 29, when Professor R. W. Wood (Baltimore, U.S.A.) delivered the "Thomas Young Oration" for 1910. At the outset Professor Wood described a new instrument, designated the *echelette* grating, which has proved extremely valuable for research work in the infra-red part of the spectrum. By cutting the lines of the grating to a definite form on a copper plate with polished sides and coated with gold, and ruled with lines from 7,000 to 1,000 to the inch—i.e., about ten times as coarse as those of the ordinary diffraction grating—the instrument can be used for heat-waves in the same way as the diffraction grating is used for light-waves. The ruling was done with crystals of carborundum, which has a better edge than a cutting-diamond. The grating is useless if any of the surface-matter is removed in ruling the lines. Subsequently the Professor described the way in which a mercury mirror had been adapted to answer the purpose of a reflecting telescope, the mirror being a rotating mass of mercury. A number of beautiful photographs of landscapes taken with infra-red rays were exhibited.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting was held on October 12, Mr. Walter Buckley in the chair. The report and the balance-sheet having been considered the following officers were elected for the ensuing session: *President*, Mr. Walter Buckley; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. Clague, Gilderdale, Russell, Wright, Foggan, and Noble; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. W. Kerse; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. Pescod; *Council*, Messrs. Dean, Gray, McClumpha, Cubey, Lowe, Gibson, Ridley, Wray; *Hon. Solicitor*, Mr. C. E. Layne; *Auditors*, Messrs. Whitehead and Atkins; *Representative* on Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. Buckley. At the request of the Pharmaceutical Society nominations for divisional secretaries were

made for the various divisions in the district. The Association agreed to support the resolution of the Torquay Association with regard to the sale of panopepton. Mr. Buckley then delivered his presidential address. He dealt principally with the changes which had taken place in the conduct of chemists' businesses during the past twenty-five years. The growing tendency is to substitute machine-made products for hand-made goods, while competition has increased owing to the growth of company traders. The future will be to those individuals who possess the greatest adaptability to changing circumstances, and to this end it is necessary to realise that the methods of conducting business in the times of our fathers will not conduce to present-day success.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—The inaugural meeting of the session was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 6, when there was a fairly good gathering present to hear the address of the President (Mr. H. Grange). The address took the form of an exhortation to the members to uphold the position the Association had gained during the past thirty-three years, and to emulate past members, such as the late Mr. Carteighe and Mr. Winfrey, M.P., in making themselves and the Association prominent in the pharmaceutical world. Members were asked to induce their fellow assistants to accompany them to the Association's meetings and take up work on the Council of the Association. The President stated that in the coming programme for the session social evenings would alternate with meetings devoted to papers and scientific discussion, so that it could not be said that the Association did not provide any relaxation for the assistant who did not want to come to the meeting after a long day at work to hear some more "shop." To further this object the rooms would be open early in the evening, and current magazines and copies of the pharmaceutical press would be available. During the evening the President announced that the Essay Prize had been awarded to Mr. F. J. R. Bennett for his paper on "Eminent Scientists." A musical entertainment followed, in which Messrs. Grange, Thompson, Latreille, Lownsbrough, Eveson, and Crossley Holland took part. Mr. Lownsbrough also recited "A Hindoo's Paradise," by special request. Mr. Barbour supplied several short stories, while Mr. P. Phillips and Mr. Bennett gave pianoforte solos.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association.

THE first business meeting of the session was held at the Thames Valley Café, Kingston-on-Thames, on October 12, when, notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a very fair attendance. Among those present were Messrs. H. E. Clement (President), Clarke, Windemer, and Batty (Surbiton), Bunker and Palmer (Twickenham), Totten (Raynes Park), A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston), and H. R. Procter (President of the Western Chemists of London).

WINDOW-DRESSING.—The President read an interesting paper on window-dressing. He exhibited a photograph of this window, which was awarded the first prize in the recent Erasmic Company's competition. He laid stress on the desirability of ticketing in plain figures all articles displayed; there was no halfway house in this matter; the window must either be the high-class dispensing-business window with show-jars and a few loafahs, or modern store window with attractive displays of seasonable articles. The necessity of a good supply of artificial light was urged.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN PHARMACY was then introduced by Mr. O. R. Windemer. He gave some hints to pharmacists as to the cultivation of a photographic department, drawing particular attention to the fact that all plates, papers, films, and photo chemicals should be in the best of condition at the time of sale. The sale of anything faulty would never be forgotten or forgiven by the amateur photographer.

PHARMACEUTICAL CURIOS.—Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., exhibited some old pharmacy curios, among which were a mahogany prescription-desk, an old earthenware syrup-bottle, an early Maw's patent feeding-bottle, a French feeding-bottle as used by the French Royal Family, a *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1871, old price-lists, an old Pharmacopœia, and a copy of the proposed Chemist and Druggists Act of 1864.

It was decided that the first whist-drive be held at Richmond on November 23.

TENERIFE COCHINEAL.—In the northern districts of Las Palmas fairly large tracts of land on which bananas were previously grown are now planted with cactus for the cultivation of the cochineal insect. Last year the demand for Tenerife cochineal increased and prices improved.

Festivities.

Oldham Social.

THE winter session of the Oldham Pharmaceutical Association opened with a social at the Café Monico on October 11, when members and friends were present in goodly number. The humorous songs of Mr. Jones created much merriment, as did also Mr. Newby's recitation, "The Hindu's Paradise." The gramophone selections, "Abide with Me," sung by Madame Edna Thornton, and "Melodious Memories," came in for general praise. Mr. E. Kirby officiated at the piano, and his rendering of the burlesque oratorio "Jimmy Law" was by general consent accounted really clever. His humorous sketch, "Boarding House Songs and Singers," was also much appreciated.

Cambridge B.P.C. Local Committee.

THE members of the Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference dined together at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on October 6. Mr. E. H. Church, the popular President of the local Association, presided, and the guests included the Master of Trinity Hall, the Vice-Provost of King's, Professor Seward, Col. Heycock (King's), J. E. Purvis, M.A., Alderman G. Stace (Mayor-elect), Dr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb, Dr. G. Roper, Major C. Papworth, Mr. Lynch, M.A., Mr. Hill and Mr. Arthur Helmore. The pharmacists present were Alderman A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., Councillor H. F. Cook, J.P., Messrs. E. Saville Peck, M.A., Arthur Deck, J. Evans, T. J. Mallett, J. Yeomans, H. F. Flanders, B. S. Campkin, W. Lincoln (Ely), G. Wood, J. Leech, G. Beall, J. S. Barker, F. J. Missen, S. J. Parson, G. N. Pam. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. J. T. Evans gave that of "The Army and Navy" in Welsh, to which Col. Heycock and Major Papworth responded. The toast of "Pharmacy" lost nothing in the hands of Dr. Apthorpe Webb, Alderman A. Sidney Campkin and Mr. E. S. Peck replying. Mr. H. F. Cook toasted "The Guests," coupling with it the names of the Master of Trinity Hall (Mr. Beck) and the Vice-Provost of King's (Mr. Whitting). The Chairman subsequently also called on Alderman Stace, J. E. Purvis, and Professor Seward. Bright and brief speeches were the order of the evening, while the harmony was contributed to by Alderman Stace and Messrs. Wood and Missen. Mr. Arthur Helmore contributed sketches, which were repeatedly encored, and Mr. Hill presided at the piano. During the evening presentations were made to Mr. A. A. Deck (the Hon. Local Secretary) and Mr. T. J. Mallett (the Hon. Assistant Local Secretary), both of whom acknowledged the gifts in suitable language.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, October 12, Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (President) in the chair. After the usual patriotic toasts were drunk, the Chairman proposed the "Pharmaceutical Society." He opened his remarks by referring in eulogistic terms to the late Mr. Michael Carteighe, and said that the Society had not sustained such a loss since the death of Jacob Bell. He had been in the habit of proposing the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society for many years, and he had usually done it with cheerfulness. But he confessed that it was difficult to be cheerful now. There was, he thought, a good opening now for a pharmaceutical Mark Tapley, and he hoped that one of the gentlemen present would be able to adopt that rôle. History had repeated itself in the case of pharmacy. They had taken great pains to get an Act of Parliament passed for their benefit or protection; and his Majesty's Judges had promptly spoiled it in the course of turning it into

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

They then got another Act, and the Judges had promptly turned it inside out. They had a very serious complaint to make in regard to the way the Act of 1908 had been interpreted. Mr. Philip Snowden had asked the Under-Secretary for Home Affairs whether it was the case that only pharmacists could use that particular name; and Mr. Samuel replied that they were quite clear on this point. Non-qualified men might not use the word "Pharmacy" over their business. This statement, however, did not turn out to be correct, and the speaker gave an instance where it had failed. It was perfectly clear that an unregistered man who used the word "Pharmacy" could only do so with the intent to deceive the public; there could be no other reason, and hence the power so to misuse the word was not to the public advantage. This failure of the Act was one of their great disappointments; and one which he thought would call for further and more definite legislation. The Government ought to be called upon to fulfil the promise of Mr. Herbert Samuel; they, as a body, had a distinct right to appeal for further help from Parliament. Then there was the question of the sale of poisons. The Act as to the granting of licences was very explicit. It

provided that authorities, before giving licences to non-pharmacists to sell poisons of any kind, should satisfy themselves that there was not a sufficient number of qualified men already selling them; or that in a definite locality the public would suffer inconvenience were the licence not given. In Manchester they had sent a deputation to the Town Hall, which was in a position to prove that no extra licences were needed for the public convenience; but the authorities ignored both this deputation and the obligation which lay upon them under the Act, and insisted upon granting unnecessary licences. His opinion was that the Society ought to take the strongest measures with regard to this matter and to apply for an injunction to compel the authorities to obey the Act. Turning to Alderman Gibson—who sat on his right hand—the Chairman said that he would himself be only too delighted to serve the writ upon his worthy friend the Alderman. (Much laughter.)

Continuing, the Chairman said that they had not the organisation for prosecuting seedsmen all over the country. The Society's office in Bloomsbury ought not to be turned into another Scotland Yard and be occupied exclusively in prosecutions. There was recently a flagrant case at Dumfries of which he thought the trade journals had not made enough. [The President proceeded to describe the cases which were reported (practically verbatim) in the *C. & D.*, September 24, pp. 469 and 470, and their special significance commented upon, p. 484.—EDITOR *C. & D.*] Proceeding, the President said he wanted to touch on one other point—viz. the present constitution of the Council. He desired to point out that only three London members were now on it. It was decidedly unfair that all the London work should be thrown upon these three men. There ought to be at least seven London men upon the Council. He wanted to know the reason for the apathy which had come over the London members of the Society. In 1868 the Council consisted of fourteen London members and only seven from the provinces. He sincerely hoped that more London men would soon be forthcoming.

Mr. J. Rymer Young, in responding to the toast, defended the Act of 1908. In their conferences with Mr. Samuel they had met with much sympathy from that gentleman. He admitted that it was the duty of the Council under pressure from the members, and especially from Manchester, to test the question as to the use of the word "Pharmacy," but he resented the suggestion that the loss of this word, or its exclusive use, had been brought about by the Act of 1908. The law really remained the same as it was before; only things had now come to a head. It was now clear that the word "Pharmacy" could be used, with the result of the deception of the public. He appealed to the members present to believe that the Council was not going to sleep over the matter. They were working to remedy the wrong. He dealt then with the licensing of persons who were not chemists to sell poisons. They had succeeded in modifying and restricting the intentions of the Government, which would otherwise have done pharmacists much damage. Otherwise "agricultural poisons" undefined would have been the subject of sale, and "fourpenn'orth of laudanum for the cow" would have been an agricultural poison under the Act; or even medicine for the plough-boy. He proceeded to deal with the question of exhibiting licences, and tried to convince the members present that this was distinctly for the benefit of the pharmacist. It enabled the Society to prosecute more easily and surely in cases where their privileges were being infringed.

Mr. J. C. Kidd proposed the "Manchester Municipality," and Mr. Alderman Gibson, in responding, gave some interesting details of the progress of the City. The rateable value had increased in ten years from 3,000,000. to 4,235,000. The cash turnover from 8,299,000. to 15,261,000. in the same time. The assets in excess of liabilities from 4,704,000. to 7,997,000. They were setting aside every year half a million for the paying-off of the debts of the City. At the same time they had instituted parks and public baths and had reduced the death rate very much, so that the annual loss of life was 4,000 less than it was ten years ago. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. F. W. Bates, and the response was made by Professor R. B. Wild, M.D., and Professor J. Dixon Mann, M.D. A smoking concert, provided by members, assisted by some professionals, concluded the evening.

Reviews.

Inorganic Chemistry. Part I. By F. STANLEY KIPPING, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., and W. H. PERKIN, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.S. 7½ by 5 in. Pp. 312. 3s. 6d. (Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., 339 High Street.)

THE authors have written this book for first year students of inorganic chemistry, the second part to be published being intended to follow for the second year's course. The

subject-matter is essentially that of the Chemistry syllabus of the London University for External Matriculation examination, and that of the Board of Education for Stage I. It is on the same lines as the authors' well-known books on organic chemistry, the theories being explained by means of suitable experiments. As a first book for a pharmacy student it is excellent.

Arbeiten aus dem Pharmazeutischen Institut der Universität Berlin. [Report on the work conducted in the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin.] By Dr. H. THOMS, Professor and Director of the Institute. Vol. VII. Pp. viii + 312. With six illustrations in the text, and seven plates. (Urban & Schwarzenberg.)

THE Report recently issued under the above title comprises an account of the work conducted in the Institute during 1909. In its plan and arrangement it resembles the preceding volumes which from time to time have been noticed in this journal, and reflects the activity of the Institute under the able guidance of Professor Thoms. In the prefatory remarks some general information is given by the Director concerning the Institute, from which it is seen that the number of students engaged in practical work was 156 in the summer term, or semester, and 143 in the winter, whereas during the same periods those attending the lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry numbered 136 and 121 respectively. The course on the chemistry of foods was attended by thirty students, and that on toxicological chemistry by fifty-three.

Under Section I. of the Report an account is given of a number of new medicinal products which have been introduced during the year, together with a report on the examination of thirty secret preparations or proprietary articles. Section II. comprises a number of scientific papers in the domain of organic chemistry, and among these there may specially be noted one on matico-leaves, and the essential oils obtained therefrom, which is accompanied by several handsome full-page illustrations representing the leaves of different species of *Piper*. Section III. gives an account of the work conducted in the department of the Institute which is devoted to the examination of food and drinks and of technical and colonial products. The statement in the introduction to the Report that this department has undertaken the control of the food-supplies for the district of Steglitz is of particular interest in this connection as indicating the practical aims and extended sphere of usefulness of the Institute. The benefits accruing from such an arrangement are obviously twofold—in the first place to the community, and secondly, but no less directly, to those working in the laboratories with a view to their preparation for the special examination in food chemistry, for they are thereby given the opportunity of conducting such investigations as are required in the actual practice of their profession. In Section IV. an extraction-apparatus adapted for general purposes is described; and in Section V. the Report closes with an instructive discourse by Professor Thoms on "the sources of energy for chemical operations," which was delivered on the occasion of the meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Association in Berlin in September 1909.

Although a large proportion of the contents of the present Report has already been published in various journals, it is nevertheless a great convenience to possess the collected papers in a single volume, to which, by means of an excellent index, reference may so easily be made. The work embodied in the seventh annual report affords, moreover, gratifying evidence of the undiminished activity of the Institute over which Professor Thoms presides, and he may be congratulated on the very successful results which have attended his endeavours.—*F. B. Power.*

[In connection with the centenary of the Berlin University. Gebrüder Borntraeger have published an illustrated monograph by Professor Dr. Hermann Thoms on the Institute. This is a beautiful book of 134 pages (10½×7½ in.), in which Dr. Thoms relates the history of the pharmaceutical branch of the University, and describes the fine buildings and laboratories at Steglitz which he has had charge of since their inception. Dr. Power's remarks in regard to the Institute and its work show well its importance as a part of the University of Berlin.]

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

BROTHER FRANCIS ROSE, Ph.C., was installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge Rowena (3180) at the Masonic Hall, Boscombe, on October 5.

COUNCILLOR SAMBORNE COOK, J.P., chemist and druggist, of Nottingham, has been appointed a Visiting Justice under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

ALDERMAN HENRY GADD, J.P., of Exeter, has been appointed a Visiting Justice to exercise the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890.

MR. G. A. TOCHER, pharmacist, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Menley & James, Ltd., Menley House, 39 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

MR. G. WOODHOUSE, chemist and druggist, Mayor of the borough, and Mr. R. Sweetman, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, who retire from the Town Council this year, will both seek re-election.

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD has been elected President of the Drug, Paint, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the Republican Club, New York, a position previously held by the late Mr. George J. Seabury.

MR. C. R. STEVENS, managing director of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd., has accepted the Mayoralty for the Borough of Queenborough for another year, which will be his fourth successive year of office.

MR. J. T. KERSE, who formerly was traveller for Messrs. J. Ismay & Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is sailing for South Africa as the representative of Aérators, Ltd. Mr. Kerse is the son of the Treasurer of the Newcastle Pharmacists' Association.

SIR DONALD MACALISTER, K.C.B., is attending the Berlin University celebration as Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University and as President of the General Medical Council to represent this country at the meeting of the International Committee for the Extension of Post-Graduate Medical Instruction.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., is representing the University of London at the centenary celebration of the University of Berlin. He was to have been accompanied by the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry V. Roscoe, who, however, was unable to go to Berlin. The centenary is to be commemorated by a research fund.

MR. J. T. SMITH, chemist and druggist, 17 High Street, Canterbury, who is Sheriff of the City, announced at a meeting of the City Council on October 5 that he and his wife desired to retire from the Education Committee, as they were leaving the district for some time. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Smith for their excellent work on the Committee.

ALDERMAN T. SCOTT FOSTER, chemist-dentist, is the Mayor-elect of Portsmouth. The Alderman, who left pharmacy to devote his attention to the practice of dentistry, can boast of thirty-five years' public work, and has already passed the mayoral chair on two occasions. His pharmaceutical education will serve Alderman Foster in good stead next year, when the British Pharmaceutical Conference meets at Portsmouth.

COUNCILLOR J. V. MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, who has accepted the invitation to become Mayor of Bridlington in November, is a native of Flamborough. He has spent twenty-five years in public service, commencing in the old School Board, of which he became Chairman, and he was also Chairman of the Education Committee which followed. Mr. Mainprize served on the local Board of Health prior to the incorporation of the town, and entered the Town Council in 1905. He is an Alderman of the East Riding of Yorks County Council, a member of the Sea Fisheries Committee, and a Justice of the Peace for the borough, for which he occupies at the present time the office of Deputy Mayor.

MR. ERIC N. BIRKS, of Messrs. Potter & Birks, Ltd., Sydney, Australia, who has been spending the summer in this country, will sail for the United States by the *Majestic* on October 26. Mr. Birks has passed the greater part of his time in the establishments of Messrs. Fletcher,

Fletcher & Co., Holloway, London, N., and Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, London, N.E., for both of whom his firm are agents in Australia. Besides these he has visited many factories in the provinces, and has made fresh business connections for his firm. Mr. Birks will spend some time in the United States at the factories of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, and the Waterbury Chemical Co., Des Moines, Iowa, after which he will sail for Sydney, and expects to reach there about January next.

Births.

BANKS.—At Cleveland House, 27 Beaufoy Street, Wick, N.B., on October 6, the wife of George Banks, pharmacist, of a son.

TOMPKINS.—At Wood Green, London, N., on October 9, the wife of A. H. Tompkins, rubber-merchant, 386 City Road, London, E.C., of a daughter.

Marriages.

LENFESTEY—MEREDITH.—At Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, on October 5, by the Rev. R. C. Joynt, assisted by the Rev. H. L. Birch, Lieut. Leopold d'Estréville Lenfestey, R.A., second son of the late W. Giffard Lenfestey and of Mrs. Lenfestey, of Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, to Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Henry F. Meredith and of Mrs. Meredith, of Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. [Lieutenant Lenfestey is a chemist, and the son of a chemist. He obtained his commission as a graduate of the London University.]

MELLOR—DUNICLIFF.—At the Congregational Church, Uttoxeter, on September 29, by the Rev. Herbert A. Evans, M.A., Ernest M. Mellor, of the Central Pharmacy, Uttoxeter, to Mabel Louise, elder daughter of Mr. Spencer Dunicliff, of Uttoxeter, and granddaughter of Mr. William Garle, Church House, Leigh.

Deaths.

BIDWELL.—At his residence, Worcester Lodge, Seaton, Devon, on October 7, Mr. James Bidwell, of Messrs. Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., brush-manufacturers, Castle Works, Axminster, aged sixty-eight.

BOLAND.—At Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, Mr. Thomas Boland, chemist and druggist. He was a member of the local District Council.

BRIGNALL.—At Mandale Road, Thornaby-on-Tees, Mr. Thomas Brignall, aged sixty-one. Mr. Brignall was a native of Stokesley, where he served his apprenticeship, and began in business at Norton-on-Tees, leaving there to become manager of a Middlesbrough establishment. He set up in business at Thornaby as a druggists' sundriesman and drysalter in 1893, and became a Town Councillor five years ago, retaining his seat thereon until his death.

HUGHES.—At the residence of her son, Mr. W. Hughes, chemist, Conway, on October 6, Mary, widow of Mr. Edward Hughes, Llangollen, aged eighty-six.

SIMMONS.—At 11 Scarisbrick Street, Southport, on October 7, Mr. John Simmons, medical herbalist, Goole, aged seventy. Mr. Simmons was an officer of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, and edited the "Herb Doctor" for many years.

TOOKEY.—On October 11 (his eighty-fourth birthday), Mr. Edwin Richard Tookey, a well-known citizen of Birmingham, and father of Mr. Edwin J. Tookey, chemist to Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham.

WALTERS.—On October 7, suddenly, Mr. John Clifford Walters, assistant with Messrs. Fowke & Son, 18 Market Square, Stafford, aged thirty-two.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM SHAW, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Temple House, Heapey, near Chorley, Lancs., for thirty-four years chemist at Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Chorley, who died on August 27, left estate valued at 277l. 18s. gross, and at 136l. 5s. net.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 13.

QUIET conditions have ruled in the drug-market this week, but business in heavy chemicals, especially for next year's delivery, remains good, and now that the labour troubles in the North have been disposed of, it is anticipated that the improvement will continue. The chief alterations include an advance in ammonia sulphate and copper sulphate. The prices for potash chlorate have been fixed for 1911, but do not show any alteration, while the advanced prices for bleaching-powder have been obtained in most directions. Soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz are again higher. Cream of tartar is quieter, and citric acid has an easier tendency. Quicksilver closes steadier, and mercurials dropped 1d. last week. Glucose is slightly cheaper. Refined camphor is easy. Milk-sugar and cocaine are dearer. Menthol is firm, but quiet. Among drugs calumba has changed hands at last week's reduced rates. Areca and kola are scarce. Round buchu has been cleared from first-hands. Tinnevely senna will be freely offered next week. Honey is likely to be dearer this winter. Shellac, without reserve, at auction was lower. The chief alterations have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Copper sulphate	Citric acid	Glucose
Cloves	Ipecac. (Cart.)	Potash prussiate	Mercurials
Cocaine	Lemongrass oil	Tartaric acid (foreign)	Shellac (at auction)
Milk-sugar	Mace		Thymol
Opium	Senna (Alex.)		
Pulv. seidlitz			
Soda nitrate			
Soda tart.			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, October 13:—Sales of opium continue to be made at from 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. No rain has fallen.

NEW YORK, October 13:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is slow and 10c. easier at \$4.65 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Jalap is easy at 45c. per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$2.25. Peppermint oil in tins is strong at \$2.25 also. Copaiba is steady at 38c. for Central and South American, and asafetida is firm at \$1.50. Cascara sagrada is unchanged.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very flat and easier, with prices of either English or foreign on the same level—namely 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

The exports of citrate of lime from British Guiana from January 1 to September 14, 1910, amounted to 8,511 lb., against 4,301 lb. for the corresponding period of 1909.

ACID, TARTARIC, has an easier tendency at from 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. for foreign, and 1s. for English.

ALOES.—The arrivals comprise about 40 boxes Curaçao and 33 of gourds.

ARECA remains scarce, holders asking 21s. per cwt. for sound clean Ceylon.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Fair testing root has been sold at from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. gross for net.

BENZOIN.—Sales of middling Palembang have been made at 55s. per cwt., being dearer, and more is now asked. Sumatra is still a rising market in second-hands; there have been no arrivals this week.

BROMIDES.—There has been a fair inquiry from second-hand holders, sales having been made at 11d. per lb. for potassium. Makers report a quiet market.

BUCHU.—The s.s. *Armada Castle* has brought 26 packages, seven of which are for New York and the balance for London. The remaining bales of short-broad leaf ex last week's auction have been sold at prices which have not transpired.

CALUMBA.—About 200 bags natural sorts, ex auction, have been sold at from 20s. to 30s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Sellers of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs quote 1s. 5¾d. c.i.f. for December-January, and for November-January shipment 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f. was paid last week for slabs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet at from 38s. to 40s. per cwt. spot, as to quantity and age; to arrive, 37s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted, and another broker solicits a bid of 35s. c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Supplementing last week's quotations, one dealer reports that he has sold fair old Belgian at from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt.

CLOVES are dearer, with sales of fair Zanzibar on the spot at 6½d. to 6¾d. To arrive business has been done at 5½d. for September-November, at 5½d. for October-December, and 6d. to 6½d. c.i.f. for January-March shipment, while for delivery January-March has been done at 6½d. to 6¾d. and March-May at 6¾d.

COCAINE.—The agents for the B. & S. brand announce that the price of hydrochloride has been advanced to 8s. 6d. per oz. for at least 175 oz., 8s. 8d. for 70 oz., and 8s. 10d. for less than 70-oz. lots; no falling clause. These are now the prices of practically all the other makers. To-day on 'Change it was stated that one maker had advanced his price a further 3d. per oz. to 8s. 9d. for bottom quantities, and the possibilities are that prices will further advance owing to reasons given below:

The "Chem. Zeit." states that the expected advance quickly proved necessary, and makers quote m.300 per kilo., while they refuse to grant the reduction clause hitherto observed. The position is very firm, though, in view of the price of crude, the present price of hydrochloride is still out of proportion. A further rise in prices is therefore probable.

COCA-LEAVES.—Small sales of Truxillo ex last week's auction have been made at 11d. per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, ordinary Liverpool brands closing at 18l. 15s., and spring delivery at from 19l. 5s. to 19l. 15s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains unaltered at 90s. for 98 per cent., and 88s. for 95 per cent.; for 1911 91s. has been paid for 98 per cent.

CUBES.—Holders are firm in their ideas of value, asking from 9l. to 9l. 10s. per cwt. for genuine.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD is steady at 11l. 10s. per cwt. for good reboiled lump.

ERGOT is steady, Russian offering at 1s. 6½d. and Spanish at 1s. 7½d. per lb. spot. The *Asturias* has brought 13 bags from Vigo. Several lots have been sold to the Continent.

GALLS.—New crop China has been sold at 42s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-December shipment.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of fair cubes have been made at 38s. spot.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales ex auction of Siam pipe of good orange fracture have been made at 13l. 10s.

GLUCOSE is 3*d.* to 6*d.* per cwt. cheaper, liquid water-white offering at 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS on the spot are quoted at 90*s.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firm, half-hard being held at 40*s.* per cwt. spot. Sellers of East Indian ask 30*s.* for middling Aden, up to 29*s.* 6*d.* having been paid.

HONEY.—Finest liquid Californian water-white is quoted at from 50*s.* to 56*s.* per cwt. spot, according to quality. A circular issued by a well-known dealer in honeys counsels buyers to cover their requirements ahead, as higher prices will probably prevail this winter, as the dearth of fruit and jams will help the sale of honey.

HYDRASTIS remains very dear at 9*s.* 9*d.*, possibly 9*s.* 8*d.* on the spot, and to arrive 9*s.* 5*d.* c.i.f. is quoted.

INDIARUBBER has been a very irregular market, prices on Wednesday declining by 1*s.*, subsequently showing a partial recovery. A fair business has been done at mostly between 6*s.* 5*d.* and 6*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for hard fine Para.

IPECACUANHA.—Since the auction a fair quantity of Matto Grosso has been sold at 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for fair, and for Cartagena 5*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* is asked. It is also said that 6*s.* 3*d.* is wanted for Johore from first hands. No arrivals have taken place.

JALAP steady, with 13 per cent. offering at 2*s.* and 10 per cent. at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. net. Several parcels have lately been sold for export.

KOLA continues in demand, business having been done at 4*d.* per lb.

LYCOPodium is firmer for forward shipment at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for treble-sifted.

MANNA.—New crop opens very dear, large selected flake offering at 4*s.* 1*d.* in 1-lb. tins, 3*s.* 11*d.* in 7-lb. tins, 3*s.* 1*d.* in bulk, and at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. for small flake in bulk net c.i.f. London.

MENTHOL.—Steady but quiet, with spot or arrival Kobayashi offering at 10*s.* 9*d.* per lb., the latter for September-October shipment.

MERCURIALS.—The makers have reduced their prices by 1*d.* per lb., and now quote as follows: Calomel, 2*s.* 11½*d.*; corrosive sublimate, 2*s.* 7½*d.*; red oxide, 3*s.* 3*d.*; precip. ditto, 3*s.* 3*d.*; white precipitate, 3*s.* 3*d.*; persulph, 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and black sulphide, 2*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. The above are the list prices and for quantities below 2 cwt.

MILK-SUGAR.—A considerable shortage of raw material in the producing countries, especially in U.S.A., has led to an advance, several agents asking 48*s.* per cwt. for either Continental or American make.

MORPHINE.—The feature is the steady demand for deliveries off contract, otherwise the prices are unaltered.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Consumers' requirements have been dealt in, in a small way, at from 5*s.* 1*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* spot, and for arrival 4*s.* 5½*d.* c.i.f. has been paid for "Red Ship" brand. The quality of the shipments now coming forward gives no cause for complaint, sellers being eager to take advantage of present high rates.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—A Palermo advice of October 8 reports that great excitement prevails. The available supply, which is very small, is in the hands of large growers and a few speculators. Some exporters have been caught short, and holders are now driving up prices. The market for new crop is also excited, with practically no sellers.

OIL, CASTOR, is steady at 33*s.* 15*s.* per ton in barrels for Hull make of pharmaceutical quality, and at 31*s.* 5*s.* for first pressing for November-December, delivered free on wharf London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is steady at from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. for cases, and 11½*d.* for drums.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Quiet at from 105*s.* to 110*s.* per barrel c.i.f. terms. From Norway little business is reported, and although sales have been made at 110*s.* c.i.f., subsequently there were cheaper offers in the market.

OIL, LEMON.—Easy conditions prevail in Sicily for both prompt and new crop oil. As regards the latter, sellers are more inclined to operate, from 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. c.i.f. London being quoted.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is rather firmer on the spot at 3½*d.* per oz. for Cochin and 3½*d.* for Java.

OIL, ORANGE, is firm at primary sources, at from 5*s.* 6*d.* for sweet and 5*s.* 9*d.* for bitter, c.i.f. terms. New pressing will shortly begin.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is firm but quiet at from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per lb. for Wayne County as to brand, and at from 12*s.* 4½*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* for H.G.H., which prices have been paid. Japanese dementholised is quoted at 6*s.* 9*d.* for Kobayashi, with 6*s.* 6*d.* paid and buyers.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Russian refined is quoted 30*s.* per ton ex wharf. American, after touching 54*s.* 6*d.* early in the week, declined on Wednesday to 53*s.* 9*d.* spot, closing at 54*s.*

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* closes firm at 44*s.* 3*d.* in pipes, and 44*s.* 9*d.* in barrels. Cochin *Coconut* oil has advanced 1*s.* to 51*s.*, but Ceylon is easier at 43*s.* 6*d.* spot. *Cotton-seed* is also easier at 30*s.* 3*d.* for crude, 31*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary pale refined, and 37*s.* 6*d.* for sweet refined. *Soya* has advanced to 33*s.* spot in barrels. *Lagos Palm* is 38*s.* 6*d.* spot, and 36*s.* 6*d.* in Liverpool. *Rape* is quiet at 24*s.* 6*d.* for crude, and 26*s.* 6*d.* for English refined in casks. *Petroleum* is nominal.

OLIBANUM is scarce, there having been no arrivals. Sales of middling drop are reported at 38*s.*, and siftings at 22*s.* per cwt.

OPIMUM.—Business has been partially resumed this week with the East, but to-day (Thursday) is also a holiday. During the few days on which business has been done prices, however, show an advance of about 9*d.* per lb., up to 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f. having been paid for 11½ per cent. The spot price for good Smyrna druggists' is from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on September 30 that there are no sales to report. Some buyers came forward, however, for quantity, for Japan, but the price offered, 12*s.* 9*d.* for extra Karahissar, was considered too low. Inquiries from consumers at 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* for 11½ to 11¼ per cent. have been frequent during the past ten days, but for the same reason no business was done. The nominal quotations still stand at 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*, as to quality. The arrivals amount to 3,408 cases, against 1,458 at same date last year.

Reviewing the month of September, a Smyrna broker states: "The demand was active at the beginning, lasting for about two weeks, and prices for choice Karahissar gradually advanced from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per lb. Sales amount to 400 cases for export and 100 for local speculation. Latterly buyers have been keeping back, and sellers seem somewhat disposed to accept lower figures. Transactions can now be effected at 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* for choice Karahissar. If the demand continues slack, we may see prices a little lower; but if buyers come forward again, especially as stock is not so big to cover the requirements of consuming markets, we may soon see prices raised again to 14*s.* per lb. The arrivals to date amount to 3,409 cases, against 1,458 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 3,349, against 1,910. Smyrna stock is about 1,686 cases, against 1,541 even date last year, and in Constantinople 1,279 cases, against 532 cases."

PEPPER (BLACK).—At auction 220 bags Singapore were bought in at 4½*d.* for fair. Privately the arrival market is firmer, the sales including January-March at 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* c.i.f. d/w. Spot is slow at 4½*d.* per lb. for fair Singapore.

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction 168 bags Singapore sold without reserve at lower rates, 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* being paid fair, rather brownish. Privately, market is firmer, the sales including November-January shipment at 6¾*d.* to 6½*d.* c.i.f. d/w; spot sellers quote fair Singapore at 7½*d.* per lb.

PIMENTO.—Nothing was offered at auction; privately fair is quoted 2¾*d.* per lb. spot.

POTASH CHLORATE.—The prices of chlorate of potash and soda for 1911 have now been fixed by the English and Continental makers, but they do not show any change, the basis price for five-ton lots and over, in one-ton deliveries, remaining at 3½*d.*, while up to 3¾*d.* is quoted for less than one ton in one delivery. These prices are c.i.f. or f.o.b. European ports. The London spot price is 3½*d.*

PULV. SEIDLITZ.—The makers announce an advance of 3*s.* per cwt., and now quote 5-cwt. casks at 61*s.*, and 28-lb. lots at 63*s.* 3*d.*

QUICKSILVER is steadier, with more doing at 8*l.* 1*s.* from second-hands, importers quoting 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

QUININE.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on October 7, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. were offered, and sold at an average price of fl. 10.22½ per kilo., against fl. 10.21 per kilo. paid at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on October 21 and will consist of 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II.

RHUBARB.—Sales of medium flat Canton have been made at 11d., and flat High-dried at 11d. per lb. Rough round is offered at 7d.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise 23 bales grey Jamaica, which will meet with a good market; a further nine bales red Jamaica have also arrived.

SENNA.—About 900 bales Tinnevely will be offered next week. The market is very bare of Alexandrian half and three-quarter leaf.

SHELLAC.—At auction 772 cases were offered and 682 cases sold without reserve at a decline of 2s. for TN, good to fine orange and blocky Garnet being 3s. to 4s. lower. Of Orange fine lemon E & O sold at 92s. to 94s., fine E double triangle 95s., matted to blocky 90s. to 91s. Second orange, good bright curly 89s., slightly matted ditto 86s. to 87s., bright reddish flat slightly matted 86s., fair bright slightly matted to blocky 84s. to 85s., strong reddish curly slightly matted 85s. to 86s. TN, flat free 33s., reddish livery free 81s. to 82s., reddish broken slightly matted to matted at 77s. to 80s., low hard block to blocky 55s. 6d. to 63s. Of Garnet 85 cases sold at 64s. for cakey to blocky GAL, and at 54s. for IG in diamond block. Privately, spot value of TN orange is now 83s. to 84s. with a quiet market.

SODA, CAUSTIC, continues in demand, and a very fair number of contracts have been placed for next year's delivery at the lower range of prices. The quotation for prompt is 11l. for 70 per cent., and 10l. per ton for 60 per cent.

SODA NITRATE is dearer at 10l. per ton on the spot for refined, and at 9l. 12s. 6d. for ordinary.

SODA TARTARATA.—The British makers have advanced their prices for powder or crystals by 4s. per cwt. to 72s. in 5-cwt. casks, and to 75s. in 28-lb. parcels.

SOY is offered at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per gal. on the spot, and to arrive 1s. 0¾d. has been paid.

STROPHANTHUS.—Green Kombé is quoted at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. spot. *Hispidus* is much dearer in America, stocks having steadily diminished, from 47c. to 50c. being quoted.

THYMOL is lower, offers having been made this week at 4s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. The crop of ajowan-seed is said to be large.

TURMERIC is unaltered at 24s. for fair bright Madras finger; of Bengal the sales include 100 bags at 18s. 6d. spot, and Cochin split bulbs at 13s. 6d. spot.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Yellow continues scarce on spot, but holders seem disposed to ease prices for grey in the absence of buying.

WAX, JAPAN.—To arrive 42s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted, the spot value being 42s. 6d. to 43s.

Manchester Chemical-market.

October 11.

While there is no new feature to particularly note, heavy chemicals are very firm. Bleaching-powder is extremely scarce at full rates. A fair business is passing for delivery over 1911 in caustic soda at 10l. 2s. 6d. to 10l. 5s. for 76 to 77 per cent. solid; 9l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 10s. for 70 to 72 per cent.; 3l. 5s. 6d. for 70° liquid; 4l. 5s. 6d. per ton for 90° Tw., f.o.r. Widnes. Caustic potash unaltered; inquiries are invited for solid. The combine of Russian manufacturers has strengthened the position of carbonate of potash, and advanced prices are quoted for all positions. German, 90 to 92 per cent., 16l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg; refined Russian, 90 to 92 per cent., for shipment at 16l. 5s. c.i.f. U.K. ports, or ex store Manchester 17l. per ton. A brisk business is passing in soda-crystals at 50s. per ton net, makers' works. In sulphate of copper there is a shade better feeling in first hands, but second-hand parcels continue to have a disturbing influence, and are being cleared at considerable concessions. Best brands are quoted 18l. 7s. 6d. per ton Manchester. Arsenic is quiet at late rates. In sundries there is practically nothing new to report. Demand for crude glycerin is well sustained

at from 64l. to 68l. for good 80 per cent., and distilled, 1,260 s.g., ranges from 94l. to 100l. per ton. Greases are unchanged, but brown skin is now offering at 33s. per cwt. f.o.r. makers' works or landing ports. Owing to the shortage of oil, Italian green olive-oil soap is scarce for this and next year's delivery except at higher prices, and 60 to 62 per cent., cut into suitable pieces, is worth 24s. per cwt. ex store. German and Dutch farinas remain strong. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia is 12l. 10s. to 12l. 11s. 3d. per ton on rails Manchester. Creosote is dearer—2½d. to 2½d. per gal.

Heavy Chemicals.

The very steady tone recently reported in the heavy-chemical market continues, and there is a good all-round business being transacted, both on prompt and forward account. Of main products special mention may be made of bleaching-powder, which is very firm and on the scarce side. Caustic soda and saltcake are also moving particularly well. Values in all quarters are well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA shows a further improvement in value, owing to continued good demand for prompt parcels and comparatively low stocks. There is, however, little business of moment being actually concluded on forward account. Present nearest values are: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia, guaranteed prompt, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 11s. 3d. net cash; London, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d. net cash; Leith, 13l.; Hull, 12l. 17s. 6d. to 12l. 18s. 9d.; and Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.

BENZOLS are on the firm side, with a good demand for early delivery, while good sales have been made ahead. Present naked prices: 90 per cent., 6d. to 6¼d., and 50 per cent., 7d. to 7½d.; North, 5½d. and 6d. to 6¼d. respectively.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are steady, and a fair business is transacting. White lead, 16l. 5s., and red lead, 15l. 5s. per ton Tyne; white acetate of lead, 22l. 10s. to 22l. 15s.; brown acetate of lead, 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s.; nitrate of lead, 25l. to 25l. 5s., all per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in fair request at unaltered figures. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 3¼d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 2¾d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

ZINC SALTS maintain a steady tone, and are in average request. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, and zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CITRIC ACID is steady but quiet, with offers of m.2.70 for spot (Hamburg) and for delivery.

HYDRASTIS.—Since August demand has increased, and now continues to such an extent that the stocks in hand are frequently found insufficient to meet requirements. This explains the present advance, the quotation being m.22 per kilo. Hydrastis extract has also advanced, and there is a possibility that hydrastin will also be dearer.

IPCACUANHA.—Offers of Cartagena are few, and as increased demand is expected, prices are likely to advance. A small quantity is offered at m.13.

LYCOPodium is firm, with offers from Russia obtainable in small quantities only, so that those who require prompt delivery have to pay from m.350 to m.360 per 100 kilos.

SENEGA has been in better demand, m.4.30 per kilo. having been paid for good Western.

THYMOL is obtainable at somewhat lower prices. Competition as well as the comparatively small sales, even at present low quotations, have reduced prices to m.11 per kilo., and in some special cases it is believed that still cheaper sales have been made. An understanding among makers is necessary in order to place the product in a better position.

Rubber-seed Oil.

The comparisons of rubber-seed with linseed and cotton-seed have led to inquiries as to the possible commercial utilisation of rubber-seeds in the future. At present there is such a demand for seeds for planting that there is no surplus supply. The Botanic Gardens at Singapore—which is really the birth-place of the Malay rubber-industry—have already furnished great quantities of seed for the plantations, but the authorities now refuse to undertake any more orders for seed before next spring, owing to the engagements already booked. But the time will not be long in arriving when there will be a large surplus of seeds from the ninety millions of trees already planted. Scientific investigation of the rubber-seeds has proved that they yield a fine clear oil of good drying quality. It has recently been suggested that, having in view the future commercial value of the seeds, it would be wise in erecting new machinery on plantations to make provision for power and space for seed-crushing machines. By doing so the residue from the crushers, which is valuable both as cattle-food and for fertilising, would be left on the estates.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of September 1910, and to the stocks on September 30. As the figures are collated several days before the close of the month, they are only approximate in some instances.

	September		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imptrd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	68	153	1,144	510	2,142	1,396
".....gourds	—	—	1,572	209	1,366	3
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	932	2,984	4,986	7,650	9,340	10,291
Balsams.....cks. etc.	—	39	570	567	523	460
Calumba.....bgs.	455	59	591	51	668	128
Campbor.....pkgs.	900	949	1,299	2,092	6,998	8,375
Cardamoms.....	340	425	1,723	1,795	3,545	3,574
Cascarara sagrada tons	22	19	383	443	101	135
Cinchona.....pkgs.	393	321	4,710	4,493	4,193	4,206
Joculus indicus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jocbineal.....bgs.	28	97	404	531	438	549
Cubebs.....	207	13	350	54	448	109
Dragon's blood pkgs.	16	14	184	118	251	196
Galls.....	366	471	1,314	1,997	2,234	2,370
Gums.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniacum.....	—	—	4	4	2	2
Animi.....	138	123	492	318	984	845
Arabic.....	1,941	1,103	5,688	6,942	8,431	8,467
Asafetida.....	—	50	226	87	696	558
Benzoin.....	39	124	775	1,147	1,177	1,667
Copal.....	3,701	2,602	19,475	22,431	29,256	30,509
Damar.....	473	347	5,675	4,151	4,762	3,708
Galbanum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge.....	65	17	167	121	184	149
Guaiaacum.....	—	5	35	54	—	19
Kauri.....tons net	61	59	341	362	338	410
Kino.....pkgs.	—	1	34	30	—	4
Mastic.....	—	—	40	27	42	21
Myrrh, E.I.....	65	17	366	320	376	262
Olibanum.....	11	98	262	762	675	694
Sandarac.....	93	117	412	479	1,086	953
Tragacanth.....	557	1,028	3,877	5,935	11,678	10,795
Indiarubber.....tons	731	884	1,483	544	6,630	5,801
Ipecacuanha.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena.....pkgs.	6	24	174	71	349	235
E.I.....	70	16	83	3	124	85
Matto Grosso.....	71	26	98	85	118	122
Minas.....	—	10	50	28	82	32
Jalap.....bls.	3	—	16	14	84	76
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	311	22	1,937	1,106	2,457	1,816
Oils.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	61	50	81
*Cassia.....	30	2	69	99	173	161
Castor.....pkgs.	21	76	131	157	746	712
Cocunut.....tons	280	411	1,028	193	2,148	1,318
Olive.....pkgs.	149	273	1,349	1,585	3,479	3,307
Palm.....tons	—	—	—	15	—	7
Quinine.....lb.	12,200	3,917	229,116	202,338	67,293	43,298
Rhubarb.....cs.	71	45	400	616	468	549
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	85	101	470	511	702	708
Senna.....pkgs.	461	1,178	574	829	4,448	4,512
Shellac.....cs.	9,224	3,149	86,918	49,128	63,989	33,318
Turmeric.....tons	7	45	419	309	348	293
Wax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees'.....pkgs.	642	1,139	2,012	2,150	4,531	4,218
Vegetable.....cs.	25	42	563	810	759	963

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

SIAM BENZOIN.—The exports from Bangkok from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, amounted in value to 940*l.* against 1,168*l.* for the corresponding period of 1907-8 and 2,469*l.* in 1906-7; the 1908-9 exports were absorbed by the United Kingdom.

MOZAMBIQUE BEESWAX.—The British Consul at Lourenço Marques in his annual report for 1909 states that the collection of beeswax is entirely in the hands of the natives, who place hollow, cylindrical hives of bark in the trees for the deposit of the combs. On a journey which he made in August 1909, he saw many of these hives in the extensive Shupanga forests of the Zambesi, but often placed in unfavourable positions—a fact rendered the more evident by the discovery by his followers of wild bees' nests in close proximity, while the hives were in many cases wholly neglected. The exports in 1908 were 9,640 lb. (to the Netherlands); 1907, 8,329 lb.; and 1906, 5,759 lb. From Mozambique the exports in 1909 were 240 tons; 1908, 662 tons; and 1907, six tons. Last year Germany took 50 per cent., and the United Kingdom and possessions 50 per cent. The port of Quilimane exported four tons (422*l.*) in 1909, five tons (500*l.*) in 1907, and four tons (410*l.*) in 1906.

Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

A New Society.—Of considerable interest is the announcement that a national association of assistants has just been formed in the city of Columbus, Ohio. The society bears the somewhat unusual title of "The National Association of Pharmacologists." The assistants have planned a vigorous campaign of education, and want to have 5,000 members by January 1. Several previous plans to form a national association of assistants have resulted in failure, and it remains to be seen what success will greet the present effort.

Hires' Root-beer.—Two or three cases of substitution brought against pharmacists have recently been decided in court, but several such cases have been settled out of court. The Hires' Root-beer Co. brought suits against several druggists in Philadelphia, charging them with the sale of something else when Hires' root-beer was called for. The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists appointed a committee to take up the matter direct with the Hires Co., with the result that an agreement was reached, afterwards ratified by both parties at a special meeting. The Association promised that its members would never again dispense anything but Hires' root-beer when that particular product was asked for by a customer, and the Hires people agreed to suspend action indefinitely in the pending cases.

Soothing-syrups.—A campaign against the sale of morphine-containing soothing-syrups is making considerable headway in the United States. Some months ago a Government bulletin was published giving a list of such products which contained morphine or other narcotics. Immediately a prominent Chicago druggist, whose sales average over a thousand dollars a day, spectacularly dumped his stock of these preparations in the public sewer, and advertised the fact in the newspapers, making a good deal of capital out of the situation. Soon afterwards the Public Health authorities in the city of Philadelphia began an investigation, and a little later on the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists decided to discontinue the sale of the preparations in question. The druggists in Baltimore and certain other cities are to consider the subject. In the meantime the N.A.R.D., at the Pittsburg Convention, adopted a resolution condemning narcotic-containing soothing-syrups, and asked its members to discontinue selling them.

N.A.R.D.—Comment has already been made in the *C. & D.* on the Pittsburg Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists; but it is interesting to note further that the feature of the meeting was the debate inspired by the attacks of the American Medical Association during the last year against the N.A.R.D. and the A.D.S. These attacks were caused by the fact that last year at the Louisville Convention of the N.A.R.D., two or three men had been elected to office who held similar positions in the American Druggists' Syndicate. A resolution had likewise been adopted at that time favouring the principle of co-operative manufacturing of proprietary articles as represented by the A.D.S.. At the Pittsburg meeting in September an effort was made to defend the honour of the N.A.R.D. by preventing the election of officers in the future who might be affiliated with co-operative manufacturing organisations; but after a vigorous debate, which was the spectacular feature of the Convention, this proposition was voted down, and the N.A.R.D. decided to stand by its guns. The declaration was made in no uncertain terms that there has been no alliance with the A.D.S. or any other organisation, and that the officers of the N.A.R.D. have served its interests loyally and honestly.

Dispensing Doctors.—One of the great issues just now in the United States is expressed in the following question: "Shall pharmacists have Bills introduced in the various State Legislatures for the purpose of preventing physicians from dispensing their own medicines?" This topic was debated at great length at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Pittsburg, and there was a strong and determined set of men in the Convention who wanted to commit the N.A.R.D. to such a programme. By a more or less narrow margin, however, the Convention finally voted not to enter upon such a campaign of State legislation, for the principal reason that it would disaffect the physicians of the country and would jeopardise the success of the N.F. and U.S.P. propaganda movement. Despite the decision of the N.A.R.D., however, the pharmacists in both Pennsylvania and Illinois have prepared Bills for introduction into their State Legislatures this winter which will make it illegal for physicians to dispense medicines except in emergencies, and provided also that there is no pharmacy within three miles. This issue is a relatively new one in America, and it has sprung from a feeling on the part of pharmacists that they are subjected to unfair competition from physicians. They feel that if pharmacists are by law prohibited from counter-prescribing, physicians ought also in justice to be prohibited from dispensing.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape Colony.

AMALGAMATED CHEMISTS' CRICKET CLUB.—The annual general meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel on September 9, when Mr. J. Sowden, of Rondebosch, presided over a very representative gathering. The Chairman gave a short *résumé* of the past season, and regretted that the club did not finish in a more prominent position on the league log than was actually the case. At times Dame Fortune did anything but smile on the club, and the team was defeated in many cases by very narrow margins. The record for the season, taken all round, was fairly satisfactory. Regret was expressed at the absence of the late Hon. Secretary, who had left the district at the close of the season. The Hon. Treasurer's report showed a slight debit balance, and it was resolved to dispose of this by a special call on the members. The prospects for the coming season were then discussed, and it was resolved to again enter the Merchants' League Competition. The following officers were elected:

President.—Dr. Froembling (President of the Pharmaceutical Society). *Vice-Presidents.*—Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Hy. Evans (Petersen, Ltd.). *Captain.*—Mr. R. S. Cheetham. *Vice-Captain.*—Mr. Stakes. *Hon. Secretary.*—Mr. J. R. Banks. *Hon. Treasurer.*—Mr. R. W. Durrant. *Committee.*—Mr. Sowden (Chairman), Mr. Fleischer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Scaife. *Delegate to the League Council.*—Mr. Miller.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers and the Chairman, who had so ably carried on the welfare of the club last season. It was decided to hold the annual dance on September 30, a special committee being appointed.

Natal.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. G. Nichols, of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., is in Durban, and will probably stay for a week or two.

BUSINESS has now resumed its normal owing to the close of the season in Durban. The elections for the Union Assembly, which took place this week, also put a stop to business for the time being. The excitement, however, was not as great as anticipated. No chemists in Natal have been nominated as candidates.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—An endeavour is being made by chemists' assistants and apprentices in Pietermaritzburg to form an Association. Those desirous of co-operating in the matter should communicate with Mr. Horace H. Henwood, with Mr. Robert Fuller, chemist, 260 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg.

DEATH.—Our Durban correspondent writes that the death occurred on September 8 of Mr. Austin, chemist, of Newcastle, Natal. Mr. Austin was the first chemist in that town, but gave up business there some time before the war. He, however, returned to Newcastle and took over the business of Mr. E. T. Chamberlain about nine years ago.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held at Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, Cape Town, on September 15. Dr. Froembling presided, and there were present Messrs. J. Austin Thomas, G. R. Cleghorn (Vice-Presidents), F. C. Mathew, J. Patterson, C. L. Taylor, A. J. Rivett, W. A. Sleggs, J. S. C. Harcus, and H. R. Peck (Hon. Secretary). The agenda was quite a formidable one, but this notwithstanding, the business was completed with the utmost despatch. The report of the deputation which interviewed Mr. A. H. Wilshire, Controller of Customs, Cape Town, was read. This stated that, at a special meeting held on August 28 to discuss the latest action of the Government in placing ether under the spirituous preparations of the Customs tariff, it was decided, after hearing the position explained by the interested parties, to send a deputation to Mr. A. H. Wilshire and place their views before him. Dr. Froembling, Messrs. H. Evans, G. Darroll,

T. James, J. Patterson, and H. R. Peck (Hon. Secretary) formed the deputation, which was introduced by Mr. J. W. Jagger, M.L.A. The President, in a concise speech, detailed the various reasons why the Society thought it necessary to have this interview, laying emphasis on the fact that the present tariff having been in force for three or four years, and ether having been allowed to come through at the *ad valorem* duty for so long, it was reasonable to expect notification of any intended change; and further, ether was specifically mentioned as subject to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on p. 75 in the official publication "The Customs Union Tariff, 1906." After patiently listening to the deputation's objections, the Controller of Customs asked them to forward their views in writing for submission to Pretoria.

A letter from the South African Pharmaceutical Association was read, supporting the Society's action in appealing to the Union Government to suspend the Patent-medicine Stamp Act. The Society must be congratulated in at least causing the Union authorities to take cognisance of the unjust treatment of the chemists of Cape Colony under the Medicine-stamp Act, as Mr. Sheridan, formerly expert on taxation to the Transvaal, while on a visit to Cape Town, requested an interview with the Society's representatives. The President (Dr. Froembling), who was accompanied by the Secretary, explained why the chemists in general objected to the Act. The difficulty was in deciding whether certain articles were dutiable or not. Some were stamping articles which others considered not liable to stamp-duty, and such confusion seriously affected business. In conclusion he pointed out the objectionable method in which the supervision of the Act was carried out. The indignity of having one's customers stopped outside and their parcels searched for any article which may not have been stamped was intolerable to a calling which is considered at least quasi-professional. On being asked if he would assist the Government in compiling a list, he considered it unnecessary, as the Act ought to be repealed, seeing the revenue received did not exceed one-third of what was anticipated.

The report of the Dinner Committee was adopted. On the motion of Mr. F. C. Mathew, it was unanimously decided to send letters of congratulation to all the successful Parliamentary candidates who had interested themselves in the Society's work. The President wrote thanking the Society for their unanimous offer to defray the costs of his recent prosecution, which he accepted as a recognition that his services had been appreciated, and hoped the Society would give him an opportunity of reciprocating.

Copy of Letter sent to A. H. Wilshire, Esq., Controller of Customs, Cape Town.

Referring to our interview of a few days ago, we would like to put in concrete form our reasons for objecting to your recent ruling *re* "Ether." In the first place, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, ether is a drug, and not a medicinal preparation, and as such cannot come under the 3 per cent. spirit clause. The ether of the Pharmacopoeia, otherwise the Government's official standard for drugs, etc., may contain up to 8 per cent. of alcohol, and if the Customs Authorities wish to fix a different standard for taxation purposes, we think it would be only fair to notify interested parties to this effect in time, so that they may be able to conform accordingly; otherwise to adopt the standard of the Pharmacopoeia. The decision of the Customs Authorities, to classify ether containing more than 3 per cent. proof spirit as a spirituous medicinal preparation and charge a duty of 20s. per gallon, comes rather as a surprise to the majority of our profession, as the trade in general has up to date received no official notification to this end. On the contrary, for the past three or four years, ether has been, in any case, looked upon as a drug coming in at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, being specifically mentioned in the official publication: "The Customs Union Tariff, 1906," page 75. We would again like to emphasise the point that ether, according to the British, German, Swiss, Netherlands, Japanese, and other Pharmacopoeias, may contain as much as 8 per cent. alcohol. This is approximately 14 per cent. proof spirit, and we cannot see any reason why this ether, conforming in every respect to the high standards of all European countries, should not be imported at the 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, as stated in your tariff. We shall be glad therefore if you will kindly state so that the trade generally may know:

1. Your definition of ether.

2. Your reasons for departing from the official standard of all drugs, viz.: "The British Pharmacopoeia."

As our Society is representing the majority of the chemists of this province and in contact with practically the whole of the trade, we might take this opportunity to offer our co-operation on this or any other occasion, specifically for the promulgation of any new Customs regulations or decisions arrived at by the authorities.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SPONGE, according to a consular report on the Bahama Islands, resembles in shape an immense fruit-cake, is 6 ft. in circumference and 2 ft. in diameter in every direction. When taken from the water it weighed between 80 lb. and 90 lb., while on drying and relieving of all excrescences it scales about 12 lb. This immense sponge had no permanent attachment, being known as a "roller," and acquiring its spherical shape by being tossed about by the waves.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the 'C. & D.' does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Is the Minor Worth While?

SIR,—In reply to the letters of "Minor Man" and "Cascara Sagrada" in your last issue, I must ask "Minor Man," if the calling "presupposes something more than mere business smartness in its followers," why do principals, when engaging qualified assistants or managers, emphasise the phrase "good counterman essential"? Is it not the men with "good counter experience," business acumen, and tact in serving customers who hold the positions in retail pharmacy? Not the mere qualified youth who has passed through Bloomsbury Square with honours. Only that the "Minor Certificate" has the law behind it, and enables the holders to sell a few extra poisons (rarely ever used), it is not worth the paper it is written on with regard to the knowledge gained it imparts to its holders. It is practical counter-work, and the different questions that customers ask the man behind the drug-counter with reference to the use of the medicines supplied, which an examination for retail pharmacists should be based on. We are never asked by customers when purchasing, say, 2 oz. of Epsom salts, does it correspond to the formula $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. nor do they ask are the crystals rhombic, or how was it obtained? These are the Minor questions. The customers' questions are: What is it for? What is the dose? Do you think it is good for indigestion? How much should I give baby? Let "Minor Man" think again, and ask himself the questions: Is my knowledge gained by the Minor wanted by the general public? What do I know of the "therapeutical action" of the drugs which I spent hours of study in cramming their "chemical actions"? Was the Minor worth the trouble? The public's questions and the Minor Examiners' questions are antagonistic. "Cascara Sagrada" deserves admiration, although "Minor Man" says it is impossible for him to be self-respecting because he has not troubled learning something which his patrons don't want to know. I must say that the reply of "Minor Man" is most unconvincing to a man who wants to know, "Is the Minor worth the trouble?" Looking over the columns of this week's Supplement, under "Situations Wanted," I find that qualified men seem to be sadly unemployed, which is very discouraging for an unqualified man to leave a comfortable berth in order to augment the list of qualified unemployed.

Yours truly,
PERPLEXED. (58/15.)

SIR,—It is the key to work and good wages all over the world: offers weekly in *C. & D.* and drug-store men never, never need apply. "Cascara's" advice is misleading despite his success, which doubtless he deserves. But Europe is overcrowded; the surplus emigrating to Canada, Australia, and South America. The Panama opens in 1914 or 1915, and will help Australia and South America to double population and demand more chemists from England. The biggest drug-shop in the world is in Buenos Ayres. "Cascara" begs the question when he says Major men are out of place at the counter; they always were. The examination is merely unsuitable to the times and the needs of the public. It never was suitable, but there are hopeful signs. The wrong men ruled the roost too long; the others won't take the trouble. Common sense is creeping in. Edinburgh and London have discovered the Provinces, and the latter have discovered that badly taught

apprentices provide useless assistants; and I suggest that apprentices be sent, after eighteen months' shop-work, to pharmacy college for a short six weeks' course, and then return to finish their three years. I am willing to do it; too busy to give time off for study. Home, sweet home, appeals to Midlanders. They fear to venture even into the next county. But the Scots, the Irish, and the Welsh and North men generally will pay little heed to such twaddle; 5l. drug-stores won't tempt them.

Yours,
JAY MACK.

Some "Minor" Perplexities.

Perplexed (60/60) writes: "Would Professor Crossley kindly tell us whether all the thirty-four successful 'Square' Minors passed at the first attempt? If not, how many passed at the second? and how many have tried twice or thrice and (*horresco referens*) are still trying? I gather that the forty-three candidates he speaks of are individual students, and that they do not represent the actual number of attempts. If so, Professor Crossley's figures are most misleading, and his comparison with 'the average passes throughout the country' is quite unworthy of him. Perhaps, also, he would be good enough to give his explanation of the fall in the passes of the 'Square' students. Up to last year the average, according to 'the Square' method of calculation, was well over 90 per cent., but now it is down to 80. Why is this? Another perplexing point is, why should the members of the Society be called upon to pay some 40l. for each of the forty-nine candidates who succeeded in passing the Major or the Minor? Many of these members have already paid for the education of their own sons by sending them to outside schools: is it not a hardship to make them pay for the sons of other people, who, in most instances, are in a much better position than they themselves are?"

Clinical Ocular Demonstrations.

SIR,—May I trespass on your valuable space in order to give particulars of demonstrations which I have arranged to give for the benefit of opticians? The non-provision of facilities for applying their theoretical knowledge clinically has determined me to give a series of clinical demonstrations. They will be arranged after the manner of those given in Vienna, and will include objective methods of examination and affections of the various parts of the eye, stress being laid upon those which the optician may meet with in the course of his practice. They are intended to appeal to the practising optician, and, being chiefly clinical in character, they will not conflict with the many existing excellent optical schools. The nature of the demonstrations renders it imperative to limit the number of students. They will be held in the evenings, and to cover the cost of clinical material the fee has been fixed at two guineas. To enable the optical man to clinically recognise ocular affections by objective methods, and so render his work not only more interesting but more scientific, is my reason for introducing to the optical world this form of instruction. Further particulars on application. Thanking you for your courtesy,

I remain, your truly,
JAS. FORREST, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Eye and Ear Clinique, 1 Duke Street,
Manchester Square, W., October 10.

Salad-dressing.

SIR,—I see in last week's *C. & D.* there is a note in reply to a correspondent on "Salad-dressing." If your correspondent succeeds in making a really satisfactory dressing with good keeping qualities he will be very fortunate. Most manufacturers of repute acknowledge that this is one of the most tricky and at times unsatisfactory articles to manufacture, and that after years of skilled experiment. Amateurs rarely succeed unless it be for an article for immediate consumption. Like ordinary "emulsions," a formula with fixed quantities of materials may be all well as a base on which to work, but success lies in the technical skill which comes from long experience, that is if the result is to be a commercial success. One thing to be especially guarded against is overstocking or carrying over stock from one season to another. I should say that the first thing in making a really satisfactory

article is the absolute necessity of purity of material, the right proportion, and lastly, but not least, the technical skill in forming a perfect emulsion, giving as a result creaminess without greasiness, and purity of flavour without too great prominence of any one of the ingredients. Few things are more objectionable than salad-dressing which has separated, a clotty substance at the top and oil and watery fluid at the bottom. This when shaken up is, well, to say the least, objectionable; better buy a reputable make than offer this. Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay give the following formulas:

"Beat the yolks of two eggs gently with a wooden spoon and add two tablespoonfuls of olive oil drop by drop, continuing the beating until a smooth mixture is obtained. Now add one heaped teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of made mustard, and a heaped teaspoonful of castor sugar with a pinch of Cayenne pepper if desired. Stir the whole together until a smooth cream is produced, and add gradually (stirring all the time) four tablespoonfuls of pure malt vinegar, and finally a gill of cream.

"A less simple dressing may be made by leaving out three tablespoonfuls of the vinegar in above recipe and adding instead one teaspoonful each of Harvey's sauce, Worcester sauce, and mushroom-ketchup, and a gill of cream."

In the quality of the olive oil rests the chances of success. It must be pure virgin oil, with the sweet nutty flavour characteristic of such oil.

Yours faithfully,

Sutton Coldfield.

WM. BOUSFIELD.

Ovi vitellus ...	...	...	...	ij.
Sodii chlor. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ol. olivæ opt. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. sinapis ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Acetum opt. ...	...	...	...	3vij.
Cayenne ...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Ichthyoc. ...	...	...	...	3ss.

M.S.A.

A capital formula, and hard to beat. A little Tarragon vinegar may be added if flavour is preferred.—A. G. L. (41/70.)

Chemists' Hours ("C. & D.," August 27).

SIR,—To me it appears the hours worked and the remuneration paid are absurdly out of proportion. The rate per hour works out at something like 6d., even less than some labourers get, and only half what a good artisan earns. Further, he has to perform his duties up to nearly bedtime, and is confined in a humid atmosphere the whole time. My advice to such is to emigrate, especially to India, which country at present appears to them a white man's grave, and from which there is no returning. This idea, which is prevalent among English and Scotch chemists' assistants, is quite erroneous, as has been found out by one who is an

EMIGRANT. (58/53.)

How to Become a Town Councillor.

SIR,—I wonder if some "brother pill" would kindly inform me of the *modus operandi* usually adopted in order to become a Town Councillor, and does it vary in different districts? Is the proper way to go to work to apply at the Town Hall for a nomination-paper, which has to be signed by a certain number of ratepayers before a prospective candidate can get nominated?

Truly yours,

IGNORAMUS. (57/66.)

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

Examination Dispensing.

SIR,—I was given the following prescription to dispense at the recent Minor examination in London:

Strychninæ ...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$
Quinin. sulph. ...	...	...	gr. ij.

M. Ft. pil. ij. ter die. Mitte 24. Varnish.

I feel almost sure that I commenced correctly by taking the quantities written there to be for one pill, and directing that two should be taken three times a day (which you will observe is the maximum dose of strychnine). Un-

fortunately, before cutting the mass I thought I would again read the prescription, just to make sure, and I got no further than the "ij" following the word pil. I decided to halve the mass and put half on one side, thus making two pills instead of one. The examiner watched me do this. I had no sooner finished the pills than I regretted my action, for what dose was then to be given? I shall esteem it a favour if you will be kind enough to give me your opinion as to the correct way to dispense this, for I have handed it to a number of both Major and Minor men and others well versed in the art of dispensing, and it is because of their various constructions that I feel sure it will interest you and your readers too if you care to publish it.

Yours faithfully,

BLOOMSBURY. (62/23.)

[What say dispensers about this?—EDITOR C. & D.]

A Pepsin.

SIR,—The following was recently dispensed here:

Liq. bis. et amm. cit. ...	...	3iss.
Sod. bicarb. ...	...	3ij.
Liq. peptici, B.P.C. ...	...	3vj.
Tr. nucis vom. ...	...	3iss.
Spt. chlorof. ...	...	3iss.
Cochineal ...	...	q.s.
Aq. ad ...	...	3vij.

M.

Having no liq. pep., B.P.C., in stock, we used Benger's, tinting the whole with mx. of the commercial ess. cocci. When sent out the colour was red. On standing a few hours it goes blue. As we cannot interview the prescriber we cannot leave out the sod. bic., which is the chief cause of the incompatibility. Perhaps it will be interesting to some of your readers.

PEPSIN. (10/10.)

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910 before writing about your difficulty.

R. J. (15/10).—See reply to "Molar."

Victrix (61/71).—Sal acetos is a poisonous substance of Section 5 of the 1903 Act, and may be sold by anybody when properly labelled.

Molar (54/39).—Under the recent House of Lords' decision, unregistered persons may advertise their premises as "Dental Surgery," and that they give painless treatment.

Verato (60/40).—You will find full information regarding the registration of trade-marks at Stationers' Hall in the C. & D. Diary, p. 240. We do not know whether the words you suggest are registered or not. The best way to ascertain is to have a search instituted by an agent.

J. H. G. (61/10).—For use of industrial methylated spirit in hair-lotions the Board of Customs and Excise require the spirit to be rendered unpotable, as by the addition of ammonia, saponin, cantharides vinegar, or other toxic or disagreeable substance. The Commissioners are not in favour of bay rum being made with the industrial spirit: the name alone suggests something for drinking.

Subs. (60/1).—If an employé introduces new preparations into his employer's business, the formulæ must be left with his employer when he leaves, unless some arrangement to the contrary is made. The employé cannot afterwards use the formulæ as his late employer's, but he cannot be prevented using his own knowledge for his own purposes so long as he does not infringe the rights of others.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Ovum (51/29) wants to know a PROCESS FOR TINTING EGGS. We believe this is regularly done by egg-merchants, the eggs being tinted brown in order to meet the public taste for eggs of this colour. This is done by making a dilute solution of aniline brown in cold water and immersing the eggs therein. Eggs which have been coloured in this way can always be detected by touching the shell with a drop of dilute acid, which will at once change the colour.

Blao (51/42).—TINT FOR HAIR-WASH POWDER.—The best water-soluble yellow colour for your purpose is saffron. Take a few grains of saffron, and powder it up with an ounce of borax,

adding a few drops of water to bring out the colour. This will give a bright-yellow or orange tint, and a very small quantity added to your powder will produce the desired straw-tint. Aniline colours are inadmissible. They would dye not only the hair, but the skin as well.

H. B. (52/16).—(1) TRANSPARENT RUBBER is simply an exceptionally pure form of indiarubber, prepared, we fancy, by solution and evaporation. (2) SPRUCE-BEER.—You will find a formula for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 880. This is for an imitation. The following is the history of the beer: In the fifteenth century a German named Christian Mumm brewed a thick, strong, black beer, which was called "Mum." Imitations soon sprang up, one of which consisted in adding the essence or flavouring obtained from the twigs of the black spruce pine. This beer was called spruce, and contained burnt sugar for colouring purposes. Sometimes it was denominated red beer, brown beer, Dantzic beer, etc. English brewers commenced in 1811 to imitate black or Dantzic spruce-beer. In his evidence before the Royal Commission in 1896, Mr. Highmore said of spruce and black beers: "These are two descriptions of beer of a very high gravity, more like treacle than beer. There is no hop used in them at all, and no yeast used for creating fermentation. Therefore no fermentation usually, but if spruce or black beer contained any quantity of spirit there would be a licence-duty required for the sale."

R. L. H. (49/32).—LIQ. BROMO-CHLORAL CO. seems to be what you want. The following may suit your purpose:

Chloral hydrate	...	...	gr. xcvj.
Potassium bromide	...	...	gr. xcvj.
Extract of henbane	...	...	gr. j.
Extract of Indian hemp	...	...	gr. j.
Extract of liquorice	...	...	gr. LX.
Oil of orange-peel	...	...	℥j.
Distilled water to	...	...	3j.

Mix and allow to settle, then filter. Dose: 3ss. to 3j.

Lignum (53/21).—A solution of mercuric chloride in water, or a mixture of spirit and water, is the best thing to kill worms in wood or furniture of any kind.

W. M. (60/34) has sent us two photographs of a window-display and a description, but he does not mention by whom he is employed.

A. G. (59/52).—We do not publish any work on the extraction of teeth, but you will find a good article on the subject in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1910.

D. D. (60/29).—You will find full information and formulæ for aqueous tinctures in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

W. G. P. (60/20).—We do not know what blood-mixture you refer to. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 690, for numerous formulæ.

Woods (45/74) supplies a dentist with a LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC. The formula used has met with a fair amount of success, but it goes pink, and sometimes (especially when pink) it gives patients "fat cheeks."

Cocain. hydroch.	...	...	gr. iv.
Adrenalin. (1:1,000)	...	...	℥x.
Sodii sulph.	...	...	gr. viij.
Chloreton. ad sat.	...	...	℥x.
Sod. chlorid. (q.s. for normal sol.)	...	...
Aq. dest. (recently boiled) ad	...	...	3j.

The following was tried—results, no pink colour but worse faces:

Ac. carbol. liq.	...	...	℥vj.
Cocain. hydroch.	...	...	gr. iv.
Ac. salicylic.	...	...	gr. ij.
Sol. adrenalin. (1:1,000)	...	...	℥x.
Sod. chlor. (for normal saline sol.)	...	...
"Listerine"	...	...	3j.
Aq. dest. (recently boiled) ad	...	...	3j.

A further one, containing cocaine, adrenalin, and resorcin was tried, with somewhat better results. What is to be done?

[The second formula prevents the development of the pink colour simply because it contains sufficient acid to neutralise any alkali that might possibly be present. If "Woods" adds a little boric acid to the first formula the same result will be obtained. Swelling after injection with a local anæsthetic is fairly common, and it is difficult to say why it occurs at one time and not at another. The average extractor is much troubled by swellings, and we think that as a rule too much fluid is injected. The injection of a small quantity, with gentle massage of gum, and waiting a minute or two before extraction, is preferable to using a larger quantity of the local anæsthetic and extracting the tooth at once.]

Pharmaceutical Types.

VI.



The Minor Candidate.

ANON th' Examination-gamble draws
The world-wise Youth to play his guileless part;
He crams his brain with Periodic Laws,
His pockets with aids to Dispensing Art.
He goes full primed with answers pat and free
To "tricky" questions, by the Plucked retailed
In classroom, and each idiosyncrasy
Of Learned Quizzer as "old friend" is hailed,
When first encountered in the Torture-Room.
What though the six suppositories shrink
Or Syrup. Ferri Iod. darkling bloom?
The remedies are there—should Homer wink.
Full many a brilliant "pass" (tho' it seem odd)
Is due to unsuspecting Homer's nod.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1860.

Trade Report.

Fine weather having prevailed of sufficient continuance as to enable a considerable harvesting to take place throughout the United Kingdom in the backward districts, combined with more favourable intelligence from Italy, has caused a more cheerful feeling to be entertained, although much remains to be settled in that quarter before confidence can be restored in mercantile affairs; although many look hopefully for an increased commerce, when warfare has ceased and political affairs are settled in those rich and fertile countries. There is a tendency to stringency in the Money Market, and the export of bullion continues; 600,000*l.* has been taken from the Bank vaults in three days for France alone. Consols close at 93 for money. The rate of discount, three months, is 4 per cent. The Anglo-French Treaty has attracted considerable attention, especially the French Director-General of Customs' letter respecting the tariff on cast iron, iron and steel, and of other articles of British origin and manufacture. Taking the whole together, opinion is favourable in its producing a healthy development of the commerce between the two countries, although in such great changes time must prove the results. The growth of hops this year is nearly a perfect failure; best Kent held for 20*l.* and 28*l.* In drugs and chemicals we have no great change to note.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"PHARMACOGRAPHIA," 2nd edition, as new; 8s. "OPTICIAN," Paynes Park, Hitchin.
OFFER for Boccaccio's "Decameron," 2 vol., includes suppressed passages and illustrations; condition as new; cost £3 3s. GAMLEN, "223 York Road, West Hartlepool."
NEWTH'S "Inorganic," Will's "Companion Botany," "Pharmacographia," 1879, Muter's "Chemistry," 1895, Jago's "Inorganic," 1890, Thorpe's "Metals, Non-metals," Remsen's "Organic," Everett's "Physics," Garrod's "Therapeutics"; cheap. Offers, "Hyro," 1 Heath Terrace, West Greenwich.
WHAT offers?—"Physics," Stewart; 2 "Organic Materia Medica," Southall; "Guide Prelim. Exam.," "Lectures Practical Pharmacy," Precator; Abbot's "First Latin Book"; Smith's "Arithmetic"; Matriculation Classics, questions, answers; "English Grammar," Morris; "Advanced Grammar, Analysis, with Exercises," Morell, also key to same. NICHOLLS, 37 Jubilee Street, Newquay, Cornwall.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FOR sale, 12 oz. virgin otto of rose; well matured; perfect condition; what offers? "H. D. S.," 75 New Road, Woolwich.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

LEITZ microscope; perfect condition; Nos. 3 and 7 objectives; Nos. 1 and 3 eye pieces; coarse and fine adjustment; also 2 slide-boxes to hold 120 slides; £4. Apply, ATKINSON, c/o Matterson, Arcade Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

3 GROSS Keene's corn-cure; clean; 1 doz. 5s., 3 doz. 4s. 9d., 6 doz. 4s. 6d.; delivered; deposit. 250/18, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. xxx.

SHOP FITTINGS.

GLASS shelves, four, polished plate; quarter-circle shape. Offers to McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.
FOUR 26-in. show-jars; gilt covers, black and gold stands; 55s. Dar, 2 Marnock Road, Brockley, London.
OUTSIDE lamp, with 2 embossed plates attached, lettered "Chemist"; good condition; cost £3; carriage forward on receipt of 15s.; on view. MATTHEWS, Chemists, Winchmore Hill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SET dental forceps, 12 in case, cost £8, take £2; microscope, Crouch, 1/2, two oculars, £2 5s. HICKMAN, 5 Abbott's Road, Southall.
1 OZ. otto rose, Bulgarian, genuine stamped; 3 Turkey cup sponges, marked. 2 9s. 6d., 1 11s. What offers? 239/26, Office of this Paper.
SECOND-HAND soda-water complete machine and gross syphons; splendid money-maker; every syphon a permanent travelling advertisement. 59 Shakespeare Street, Southport.
BRASS beam counter-scales, 2 lb., nearly new, knife edges, cost 38s. 6d.; 1 4s. 6d. B41 pills; 2 2s. 9d. Scott's pills; 1 2s. 9d. Bile Beans; what offers? HOLMES, 14 Longmead Road, Tooting.

WANTED.

"HOMŒOPATHIC Pharmacopœia." McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.
NEST of drug-drawers for warehouse; about 6 ft. long. PORTLAND PHARMACY, Malpas.
PRELIMINARY books, "Dodd's Guide to," etc., modern; cheap. 238/28, Office of this Paper.
MAGIC-LANTERN, modern, cheap and good condition. RUSHTON, 118 Market Street, Farnworth.
VIBRATOR or blood-circulator; good condition; complete; cheap. MILLS, 13 Ash Grove, Headingley, Leeds.
SECOND-HAND analytical balance and metric weights. State price, etc., to CAMPBELL, 480 Glossop Road, Sheffield.
MATERIA-MEDICA cabinet, Handbook of Analysis, Volumetric Analysis, Bentley's "Botany." KENNING, Bridge Street, Brigg.
OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWAN, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.
INCE'S "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy," Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry," Remsen's "Organic Chemistry," Southall's "Materia Medica," Lawson's "Botany." BLEWETT, Hayle.

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Saturday, October 15.

Brewers' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N. Opens, and remains open till October 21.

Monday, October 17.

Meeting of Opticians to support the L.C.C. scheme for building a School of Technical Optics, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., at 8 P.M.

Wednesday, October 19.

Western Pharmacists' Association, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. E. White on "The Brussels Conference."

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association, Belfast Branch, Gregg's Buildings, 2 Victoria Square, at 8.15 P.M. General meeting.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. W. A. Bingham, Hon. Secretary, 53 Charminster Road.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, George Hotel, at 8 P.M. Informal meeting.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham, at 3 P.M. Annual meeting and election of Council.

Thursday, October 20.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9 P.M. Professor Ralph Stockman, M.D., on "Modern Changes in Materia Medica." Refreshments will be served from 9 to 9.45.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, London Branch, St. James Tavern, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., at 8.30 P.M. First meeting of the session.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Social evening.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Among the papers to be communicated are the following: "An Improved Form of Extraction Apparatus," by Mr. J. M. Sanders. "A Method for Preparing Cuprous Iodide," by Mr. A. Harvey. "The Constitution of Eriodictyol, of Homoeriodictyol, and of Hesperitin," by Mr. F. Tutin. "The Synthesis of 3:4:2':4':6'-pentamethoxybenzylideneacetophenone, a Methyl Derivative of Eriodictyol, Homoeriodictyol, and Hesperitin," by Messrs. F. Tutin and F. W. Caton.

THE annual dinner of the Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association will be held on October 26. Messrs. Hobbs and Neathercoat, pharmaceutical counsellors, have promised to attend.

A WHIST-DRIVE will be held in connection with the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association on October 26. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Mr. E. Poole, Hon. Secretary, 71 Broadway.

THE address at the inaugural meeting of the winter session of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association on October 26 will be delivered by Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Ph.C. The meeting will be held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

CROYDON AND DISTRICT PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner will be held at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., on October 26, at 7.45 P.M. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from the Hon. Secretaries (Mr. S. A. Noble, Selsdon Road, South Croydon, and Mr. C. Dickinson, 119 South End).

A JOINT smoking-concert of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association, and the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch, will be held at "The Bear's Paw," Lord Street, Liverpool, on October 27. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. A. Steen Barr, Hon. Secretary.

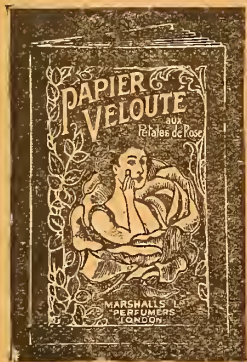
CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual social reunion and smoking-concert of this Association will be held at Frascati's on November 10. The arrangements this year are being carried out by Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, of the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., 4 Stratford Place, London, W., who will supply tickets at 1s. 6d. each.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists will be held in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 11, when an address will be given by Miss Sara A. Burstall, M.A., Headmistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, on "The Place and Work of Women in the Modern State."

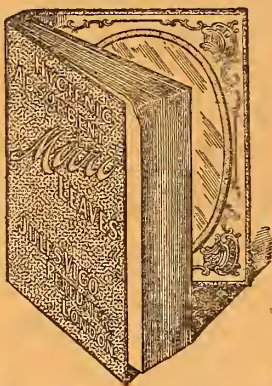
MARSHALL, Colebrooke Works, ISLINGTON, N.

TELEPHONE: 833 CITY.

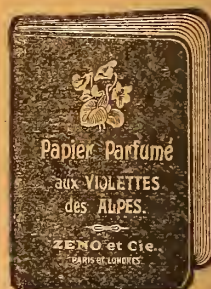
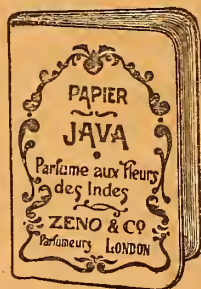
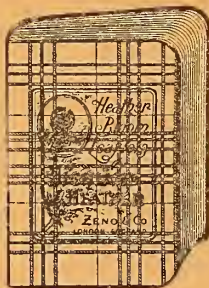
BOOKLETS UP TO DATE.
INDISPENSABLE POCKET TOILET COMPANIONS.



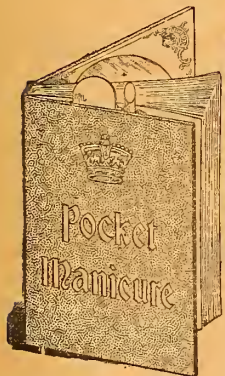
Best selling Book on the Market. 8/-, 15/-, 24/- gross. Extra per doz.



With Mirror. 30/- gross.



Gilt edge, satin bound for high-class trade, 3/6 doz.; with Mirrors, 4/- doz.



Nail Powder Leaves and Manicure Requisites, also Mirror... 4/- doz. A cheaper line in card covers, 2/6 doz.



Well-made Leather Wallet, with Gilt edge Powder Leaves. Also improved Nail Smoother & Polisher, &c., 8/- doz. Refills, 1/6 & 2/6 doz.



3/- per doz.



Orange Sticks 1/2 doz. in bundle. 2/6 doz. bundles.



1 doz. in Box. 5/6 per doz. boxes.



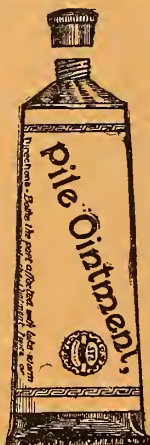
48/- gross.



TUBE WINDERS.



18/- per gross.



PILE OINTMENT.
 An efficacious preparation, prepared with witch hazel, neatly packed in 1 oz. tubes, cartoned, complete with tubes, 8/- dozen.



3/- gross.



COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
OF ALL KINDS.

Adeps Lanæ, Anhydrous, Odourless, 10d. per lb.